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BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON THATCHER VISIT TO MOCOW

AU021253 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 87 p 6

[Nenko Seymenliyski article: "Let Us Replace the 'Image of the Enemy' by the 'Image of the Partner'"]

[Text] People from the East and West of the continent have been following with interest the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Her official visit, the first during the last 12 years, has occurred at an extremely responsible moment -- namely, when the problem of eliminatng intermediate-range missiles in Europe is under discussion. British observers acknowledge that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal of 28 February deprived the British Government leader of the initiative in relation to the negotiations on arms control.

What exactly Mrs Thatcher was thinking of proposing remains unknown, but from the information on the talks held in Moscow it becomes clear that she continues to believe that nuclear arms are necessary for the preservation of peace. "Nuclear arms have preserved peace in Europe for 40 years," reiterates the prime minister, although the evil concealed in the ideology and policy of the "nuclear deterrent" is already clear to everyone. Barely 54 percent of British citizens believe that this weapon is a factor that increases their security.

It is well known that Moscow's "leading breakthrough" was greatly to the liking of many Europeans on both sides of the continent; on the one hand, this is Washington's "zero option," which London strongly supports, and on the other hand, it fulfills the second part of NATO's "two-track decision," namely, to deploy missiles first, and then conduct negotiations for their removal. One might be left with the impression that, once all the conditions set by one side have been met, both sides would be able to reach agreement very quickly, and Europe would at last breathe a sign of relief at having a nuclear load removed from its back.

However, it turned out that things were not so simple. NATO's Western European allies turned their backs on their own proposals and continue slavishly to follow the old form of thinking, involving the "image of the enemy" with whom one could only speak in the language of nuclear strength.

We realize that it is not easy. It is not easy to give up prejudices and preconceptions that have built up over many years. However, whereas at one time we could isolate ourselves in our shells and hurl threats against one another without any particular consequences, apart from "cold relations," now our shells are proving too fragile to protect us from nuclear radiation, when an equivalent of 4 tons of conventional explosive are prepared for every man, woman, and child. So it is high time for the prejudices and preconceptions to yield, perhaps with an effort of will, to the need for us to look at the world in a new way, acknowledge the political realities that divide it, and attempt to replace the "image of the enemy" with the "image of the partner."

We want to believe that Margaret Thatcher's visit to Moscow will serve precisely this noble aim. Judging from the speeches made at the official dinner on Monday (the preceding talks were so intensive that Mrs Thatcher did not have time to change for the dinner), both sides are setting out their positions extremely frankly. [paragraph continues]

Good contact between the two leaders was established during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Great Britain in 1984. So let us hope that Thatcher's talks in Moscow will not only yield political dividends in the months leading up to the likely parliamentary general election in Great Britain, but will also contribute to the evolution of Western European political thinking along the lines of trust and of building a comprehensive system of international security in order to eliminate nuclear arms. Because, as Mikhail Gorbachev declared, "the next weeks will show whether NATO really wants to withdraw an entire class of nuclear weapons from European soil, as the peoples expect, or whether they once again engage in seeking ways to conceal in as decorous a manner as possible their striving to preserve and even increase their Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, and even to replace them with something newer."

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT POLAND 'EARLY IN APRIL'

AU021519 Sofia BTA in English 1508 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, will pay a friendly working visit to Poland early in April at the invitation of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of Poland's State Council.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT DENIES CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL

JN020855 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Apr 87 p 28

[Text] Amman -- An official statement issued by the Bulgarian Embassy in Amman has denied recently disseminated reports on contacts between Bulgaria and Israel to resume diplomatic relations between the two countries. The statement affirmed that these claims are baseless and that contacts have not been held in this regard.

The statement said Bulgaria believes that the reasons which led to the severance of Bulgarian-Israeli relations in 1967 still exist as Israel continues to occupy Arab lands, the Israeli Government refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and Israel even continues to threaten its Arab neighbors. The statement also reports circulated recently in this regard aim to distort the relations of friendship between Bulgaria and the Arab states.

PRAGUE-MOSCOW RADIO BRIDGE AIRS DISCUSSION

LD022355 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1400 GMT on 2 April, in a 65-minute Moscow-Prague radio bridge, carries a discussion chaired in Prague by Karel Stary and in Moscow by Vladimir Konyukhov. After exchanging greetings between participants in the discussion which "is taking place to mark the visit of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to the CSSR," members of the discussion panels of the two sides are introduced. They are, in Prague: (Josef Hampl), a builder; Dusan Rovensky, foreign political commentator of RUDE PRAVO; (Vojtech Hejduk), secretary of the Plzen National Committee; (Jaroslav Bartosek), from the Slusovice agro-industrial combine; and (Karel Martinek), theater representative; and in Moscow: (Vladimir Sergeyevich Melikayev) and (Galina Yevegyevna Sokolova), two representatives of the Mosoblselstroy building enterprise; Aleksandr Zholkver, political commentator of Soviet radio and television; and artist (Nikolay Karachenkov).

Experience in the work methods in the building industries of the two countries are then exchanged between the participating building representatives. They explain the implementation of the financial autonomy system and stress the need for discipline at work. After a brief musical interlude, the discussion continues with talk mainly between Zholkver and Rovensky with brief participation of Stary and Konyukhov about international issues.

Zholkver, speaking in Russian with simultaneous translation into Czech, says: "It is very interesting how the restructuring and changes in our country are being taken over by our friends in fraternal countries and Czechoslovakia. There was very wide comment in our country about the material of the CPCZ Central Committee's March plenum and the speech by Comrade Husak. It was interesting how he emphasized that Western propaganda is attempting to spread various inventions about the attitude of fraternal countries, and therefore Czechoslovakia, to our restructuring. No one intends to force on Czechoslovakia the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Husak said, but everything that can help us solve the tasks of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ will be taken into account and used under our conditions, Comrade Husak said. This was widely discussed in the Soviet Union, and our public was informed about it.

"Concerning the foreign political aspect of our cooperation, restructuring is also taking place here. Recently there was a session in Moscow of foreign ministers of Warsaw Treaty countries. Comrade Chnoupek was also present. Comrade Gorbachev met with the foreign ministers. It was stressed at the meeting that a restructuring of the work of this committee of foreign ministers is also taking place. The work is still effective; a prerequisite is an increase in the initiative of everyone in carrying out the foreign political line that was jointly worked out. I must say, Dusan, that in our country we give great attention to the Czechoslovak proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. It is a significant initiative that you are coordinating with the GDR and you have also had talks with public and political officials of the FRG."

Rovensky then expresses pleasure at the amount of attention Czechoslovak initiatives are getting in the USSR and the ability of the CSSR to contribute to the socialist communities' foreign policy.

Rovensky then says: "We followed with great attention the way these questions were discussed at the latest session of Warsaw Treaty countries' foreign ministers; and I would like to assure you that we will continue to consistently realize everything that emerges for us, for Socialist Czechoslovakia, our share in the joint and coordinated policy of socialist countries.

But I would like to point out that we in Czechoslovakia think your restructuring is of great international importance, that it strengthens the attractive force of socialism throughout the world. I think every day brings us irrefutable proof of the growing international prestige of socialism. Naturally, this multiplies the potential for peace. As you said, our party, the CPCZ, fully supports the conclusions of the 27th congress and the CPSU Central Committee January plenum, and we think there is a strong source of lessons there on how to develop socialism, how to overcome manifestations of stagnation that naturally weakened socialism; and I would like to say, because I work for the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee -- it is the largest and most influential Czechoslovak paper -- that our paper is receiving a large number of letters from our readers who are expressing their completely unequivocal support for restructuring that the CPSU is implementing. Recently, because our people know that we will have a very special guest here in Prague -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev -- we received in the editorial office a number of very interesting letters."

Zholkver then says: "I would like to note that you mentioned a very important question when you quoted the letter about how more and more people are entering into wide discussion in considering the most important tasks of our mutual relations, the situation in our countries and our joint international policy." Zholkver then tells of personally experiencing this at a conference for peace and life and against nuclear war a few years ago in Prague.

He then adds: "I think that beginnings of this new thinking were manifested there. This is very important now when discussion centers on the struggle for nuclear disarmament, particularly in Europe, and for the liquidation of medium-range missiles, both Soviet and American. You know that according to an agreement between our governments, of the Soviet Union and CSSR, it was emphasized that as soon as an agreement on the liquidation of medium-range missiles is reached, increased range operational and tactical missiles will be withdrawn from Czechoslovakia -- that is, Soviet missiles sited in Czechoslovakia. This question immediately concerns our two countries and our people, and here what really matters is how active the public of our countries and the entire socialist community will be."

Rovensky says that, understandably, there was considerable reaction to the proposal in Czechoslovakia because of its position in Europe.

Zholkver refers to an article in the latest issue of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL to illustrate American reluctance to abandon arming due to the financial interests of individuals and arms producers.

Attention then shifts to friendship and contacts between twinned towns, specifically illustrated in the relations between Sverdlovsk and Plzen, and some of their enterprises; the Uralskiy works and Skoda works are cited as examples. After a brief musical interlude, the discussion continues on direct economic contacts between enterprises. The Slusovice agro-industrial complex representative stresses the benefits the contacts bring, illustrating this by citing cooperation with a Lithuanian farm.

The discussion ends with exchanges of opinions on the theater and cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet theaters and actors.

CTK REVIEWS NATION'S TIES WITH SOVIET UNION

LD012129 Prague CTK in English 1211 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 1 (CTK) -- Friendship, alliance and allround cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are the result of experiences of the two countries' nations, developing on the common ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

For Czechoslovakia after World War II, the Soviet Union became the guarantee of security, independence and economic stability. After the February 1948 victory of the Czechoslovak people over reaction, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations were raised to a qualitatively higher level in all spheres.

Fraternal relations between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet Communist Parties are the firm basis of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

The joint course of the Czechoslovak and Soviet foreign policies strengthens Czechoslovakia's foreign political prestige. Both Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union contribute to the strengthening of cohesion and unity of the socialist community and the military-political defence alliance of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of economy, science and technology has reached an unprecedented level.

The Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade raised from the pre-war two per cent to 16 per cent in 1948 and to nearly 45 per cent at present. On the other hand, Czechoslovakia is, in the long-run, one of the most significant Soviet trade partners -- with its 8 per cent share in the Soviet foreign trade turnover, it is the second largest trade partner after the GDR.

The Soviet Union supplies Czechoslovakia with practically all primary raw materials. It covers 100 per cent of the country's gas consumption, 95 per cent of its consumption of oil, 83 per cent of iron ore, it supplies Czechoslovakia with electric power, pig iron, aluminium, copper, etc. Supplies of Soviet engineering products to Czechoslovakia include mainly equipment for nuclear power plants, metallurgy, coal mining and paper mills.

Czechoslovakia supplies the Soviet Union mainly with machinery, equipment and transport vehicles. In the past five-year period, Czechoslovakia exports to the Soviet Union increased mainly in the sphere of machines and equipment used for modernization and reconstruction of Soviet light and food industry enterprises.

The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's largest partner in the sphere of specialization and cooperation in production. Both sides pay great attention to the expansion of cooperation between Soviet and Czechoslovak concerns and enterprises within the framework of direct contacts.

Czechoslovakia has been increasing its participation in the construction of Soviet industrial installations, namely the construction of the Yamburg-Soviet western border gas pipe-line, the Urals gas complex and the Krivoy Rog iron dressing plant.

The further development of mutual cooperation and development is promoted by the program of long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the period up to the year 2000, signed on May 31, 1985.

POLISH ECONOMIC TIES 'GROWING AT VERY FAST PACE'

AU011310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Jan Macek: "Good Traditions and Prospects"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The exchange of goods between the CSSR and the PPR has been growing at a very fast pace since 1980, at an annual rate high above 10 percent, and the 1986 turnover amounted to R2.7 billion. The trade protocol for 1987 foresees an even higher foreign trade turnover total.

Of exceptional importance from the viewpoint of working out and specifying the tasks arising from the CEMA summit, as well as from the targets of further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the PPR (including cooperation within the broader framework of CEMA), was the 23d session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held in Prague this February. The schedule for the implementation of the Long-Term program of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation With the PPR Until the Year 2000 was signed in the course of the session, and the session also approved the principles for effecting bilateral coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for the 1991-95 period.

An important factor of long-term stability in Czechoslovak-Polish economic relations is cooperation and specialization in manufacuturing, which accounted for roughly 23 percent of the total exchange of goods in 1986. A total of 13 contracts on specialization and cooperation in manufacturing have already been signed, and an additional 25 such contracts are being prepared for signing.

Another document signed at the Prague session of the committee was an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the technical development, production, and export of heavy tractors. This agreement is important in many respects. The heavy engineering plants Martin on the Czechoslovak side and URSUS Warsaw on the Polish side will continue to manufacture heavy tractors on the basis of specialization and cooperation in the production of sets and parts, with the CSSR and the PPR both assembling these heavy tractors. The agreement provides for the mutual delivery in 1990 of 8,000 sets by each side and for an ultimate capacity of 12,000 sets delivered by each side in 1995. The existence and good operation of the joint Czechoslovak-Polish center for the research and development of heavy tractors is also important.

Building on this good experience, the two sides are now preparing a similar agreement on cooperation in manufacuturing small tractors. This agreement should be signed approximately in the middle of this year.

Cooperation in Electronics [subhead]

Another important intergovernmental agreement was signed in Warsaw at the beginning of December 1986. It concerns Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation in the electronics industry in the years 1986-90, but a further extension of this agreement is foreseen. Mutual deliveries based on this agreement will amount to R600 million. [passage omitted]

The agreement provides for specialization in the production of passive and active electronics components, vacuum technology components, and technological equipment as well as for specialization and cooperation in the production of electronic consumer durables. We will cooperate, for example, in the production of radio cassette recorders, remote-controlled hi-fi equipment, and color television sets. A joint design and development center for cooperation in the development and production of color picture tubes is being prepared. Within the framework of a joint CEMA program, the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic will also cooperate in the production of peripheral equipment for computers.

Joint Research Also [subhead]

As far as science and technology are concerned, direct cooperation will be organized between research-development units and production enterprises. The Council of Directors of Research and Development Organizations was set up at the end of 1986 to ensure this form of cooperation. Most results of joint research and development will be implemented in the form of production cooperation.

Yet another new form of cooperation -- direct ties among enterprises -- has recently gained importance. More than 20 pairs of enterprises have been selected that could enter into direct cooperation ties.

The Polish side has submitted a proposal to set up 15 joint Czechoslovak-Polish ventures. An exchange of views on the basic terms and principles of setting up joint ventures has already taken place.

Cooperation in agriculture and in the food industry is also developing well. Agreement has been reached on the exchange of some agricultural products and proposals are being prepared on cooperation in the production of cutisine [as published], lysine, and methionine, possibly in the form of joint ventures. [passage omitted]

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WRAPS UP VISIT, DEPARTS

Report Praises Relations

LD022250 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and India have identical or very close standpoints on topical world problems, said a report adopted here today at the end of the official visit of Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari to Czechoslovakia.

During his visit to Czechoslovakia, which took place on March 30-April 2 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Indian guest was received by President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal, Federal Chairman Alois Indra and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak. The Czechoslovak representatives appreciated India's active contribution to the Non-aligned Movement and underlined the significance of the initiatives of the "Delhi Six" and of the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a world without nuclear weapons and without violence, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi in November 1986.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Naraian Dutt Tiwari stressed during their talks that the Czechoslovak-Indian relations are an example of mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems, the report said.

The discussions of Indian Minister Tiwari with Czechoslovak representatives confirmed that there is a real possibility of further deepening relations also in the economic, scientific and technological spheres by using higher forms of cooperation and that the economies of the two countries create good prerequisites for it. An expansion of contacts in the sphere of culture will doubtlessly contribute to deeper understanding, confidence and cooperation, the report continued.

The visit of the Indian representative to Czechoslovakia confirmed the continuity and inevitability of promoting political dialogue between the two countries and the usefulness of exchanging opinions on bilateral questions and international problems, the report underlined.

Tiwari Holds News Conference

LD022258 Prague CTK in English 1348 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Indian talks have produced new stimuli for promoting Czechoslovak-Indian relations, Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari told a press conference before he left Czechoslovakia today.

He expressed interest in further development of economic and trade cooperation, as well as contacts in the fields of science, education and culture.

The minister also said the attitudes of the two countries on current international problems were idential, and appreciated Czechoslovakia's support for the peace initiatives contained in the Delhi Declaration.

Answering questions about the Non-aligned Movement, Minister Tiwari stressed that the aim of the movement is, on the one hand, to work for peace and friendship among nations, and on the other hand to fight against poverty, help the national liberation forces, fight against apartheid, racism and colonialism.

Minister Tiwari also stated that Mikhail Gorbachev's peace proposals are very positive, he expressed hope that the answer of the USA and other countries will also be positive. So far it was not too encouraging, he said, voicing hope that the forthcoming visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be more constructive.

Leaves for Poland Visit

LD021304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for Poland. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek saw him off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport.

RUDE PRAVO CARRIES FIFTH CPCZ CC RESOLUTION

AU020841 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

["Resolution of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Text] At its fifth session held 18-19 March 1987, the CPCZ Central Committee unanimously endorsed the opening speech by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, the course of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in elaborating and fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the resolution of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session and the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the measures adopted for the realization of the Principles for the Restructuring of the CSSR Economic Mechanism and ensuring the conclusions of the meeting of the highest representatives of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member-states held in Moscow in November 1986.

In this connection, it appreciated the revolutionary contribution of the CPSU Central Committee January Session toward the solution of the key problems connected with the acceleration of the development of socialist society. The CPCZ Central Committee plenum identified itself with the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and completely endorsed the measures adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for utilizing its stimuli in elaborating and implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress conclusions.

I

The CPCZ Central Committee discussed and approved the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's Report on the Fulfillment of the conclusions of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session of June 1983 and the 17th CPCZ Congress on the Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Development and Other Tasks, delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPCZ Central Committee notes the development to date has affirmed the full validity of the conclusions of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session and the correctness of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress adopted for the acceleration of the implementation of the results of science and technology in practice.

The delivered report, as well as the course of the session, showed that despite some positive results in the past period, there has been no fundamental turn to date regarding the implementation of scientific-technical progress in economic practice. The extensive tendencies in the development of the national economy continue. Above all, the qualitatives aspects of the reproduction process are not being fulfilled. This applies in particular to the slow progress being made in structural changes, in introducing necessary innovations, the inadequate dynamism of reducing energy-, material-, and investment-intensiveness, and as regards the high proportion of direct labor. The planned rate of improvement of quality and the technical-economic parameters of manufactured production are not being achieved. This has an unfavorable influence as regards satisfying the domestic market needs and export and construction efficiency. Serious shortcomings persist in ensuring investment development. The proportion of modernization and reconstruction is still low, there are many unfinished projects, construction deadlines are too long, and building is expensive. Provisions are not being made for advanced technical-economic parameters of projects and capacities are being put in operation belatedly. Existing capacities are not being used at all adequately. There is a lack of conceptuality, uniformity, and comprehensiveness in the realization of the state scientific and scientific-technical policy. [paragraph continues]

A continuation of unfavorable trends in economic and scientific-technical development would seriously imperil the achievement of the tasks determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Not all sources of scientific-technical progress are used as required. The rather low degree of research and development potential efficiency is among the causes of this, and so is the lack of coordination of the activities of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the institutes of higher learning, and the inadequate utilization up to now of the world findings of science and technology, scientific-technical cooperation, and licenses. The role of the preproduction stages is still not properly appreciated. The initiative of the working people is not being sufficiently directed or coordinated.

II

The development and effective application of scientific and technological results in practice represent the foundation for the realization of the congress strategy of acceleration of economic and social development combined with comprehensive intensification. To this end it is necessary to gradually carry out the structural reconstruction [strukturalni prestavba] of the national economy, strengthening promising sectors that make it possible to effectively valorize [zhodnocovat] production factors. It is necessary to introduce qualitatively new technologies that assure the highest possible productivity of social labor and the best possible final utility effect. The engineering and the electrical engineering industry must play a decisive role in this; therefore, their production base must be modernized accordingly.

The CPCZ Central Committee places emphasis, above all, on active Czechoslovak participation in the international socialist division of labor, especially in the realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000 and in the introduction of its results into production; on the intensification of bilateral cooperation on the basis of the programs of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000, above all with the Soviet Union; and on proceeding more resolutely in expanding new forms of cooperation, establishing direct relations, beginning with research and development, and ending with specialization and cooperation of production, including establishing joint ventures. The Central Committee regards the CSSR's active participation in the elaboration of the Concept of the International Socialist Division of Labor for 15-20 Years to be of exceptional importance.

Intensification of the national economy requires an improvement in the effectiveness of the scientific-technical potential and an evaluation of the expediency, proportionality, structure, and efficiency of the worksites of basic and applied research, concentrating them on strategic and structurally necessary directions. Intensification also requires better coordination between basic and applied research. It requires our institutes of higher learning to be built up as important teaching and scientific centers. It requires more efficient scientific-research, with extensive use of advanced forms of linking science and research with production and a strengthening of the principles of economic accountability [chozrascotni] in this sphere. It requires the research sphere to be better equipped with instruments, that equipment be better used, and preference to be given to ensuring components and material for priority directions. It requires an experimental and production base for research to be built up, rationalization workshops in production to be set up more quickly, and scientific-technical and economic information to be used more extensively.

In the new conditions, the importance of preproduction formations continues to increase substantially, as does the importance of the work of designers, planners, technologists, and all those who work in research and development. This requires a substantial improvement in their management, the supply of the necessary technology, and the firm encouragement of interest in final results, in the yield of the growth of labor productivity and the quality of products. It is necessary to adopt measures to reduce administrative work in the management of science and technology; improve the activity of the state, Czech, and Slovak Commissions for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, focus them on the correct orientation and ensuring scientific-technical policy, on the coordination of the scientific-research base and on ensuring the tasks of the Comprehensive Program of the Scientific-Technical Progress of the Socialist Countries Up to the Year 2000.

The CPCZ Central Committee stresses that investment policy must be an effective instrument for accelerating the realization of scientific-technical progress, above all through the modernization and reconstruction of the production base, while respecting the desirable structural changes and taking advantage of socialist economic integration possibilities. It is necessary to adapt the structure of engineering and construction capacities to this end. The CPCZ Central Committee regards it as necessary to reduce the number of construction starts and accelerate putting new capacities into oepration; to adopt decisive measures aimed at improving the management of capital construction, eliminating disproportionate administrative work and regulations, including assessing the valid norms. It regards it as necessary to make the work of design organizations and their management more efficient to intensify, improve, and strengthen further the work of experts; adopt measures aimed at improving the comprehensive housing construction, modernizing the housing stock and water supply; and consistently ensure the program for ecological investments and other measures aimed at protecting and improving the environment.

The Central Committee regards the accelerated and consistent elaboration of the Principles For the Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism, including the draft law on the state enterprise, to be a task of key importance. The entire management system must be active and develop the necessary pressure to ensure the more rapid implementation of scientific-technical progress in practice. One of the fundamental requirements is that the restructuring create scope for the broad participation of work collectives in management and for them to be responsible for the results. It is necessary to expand experimenting and accelerate the restructuring progress in the course of the eighth 5-year period in such a way as to create a firm base for drafting the 5-year plan for the next period. It is necessary to make far more consistent use of all existing planned management, direct management, and organizational work possibilities to elicit the interest of economic organizations and work collectives in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Markedly increasing care for the quality of products and, in this respect, heightening the responsibility and interest of the working people is an urgent task. It is necessary to speedily conclude work on and realize a statewide system of quality control.

The CPCZ Central Committee attaches paramount importance to initiative and a responsible attitude on behalf of governments, central agencies, economic production units' managements, the managements of enterprises, plants, and institutions, and other organizations in ensuring the conclusions of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session.

III

The CPCZ Central Committee session stresses that party agencies and organizations must lead the struggle to implement scientific-technical progress.

Building on the results of the annual members' meetings, it is necessary -- by fully deploying the political instruments of the party leadership and with offensive live work -- to develop a broad initiative of all workers in the sphere of scientific-technical progress, assert its close linkage with the fulfillment of planned tasks, and systematically check the realization of adopted measures.

The strategy of the acceleration determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress calls for the creation of the necessary political and social climate for people to participate actively in the implementation of scientific-technical progress. It is necessary to support the development of creative cooperation between workers and technicians in solving concrete tasks directly in working people's collectives; and consider their suggestions and recommendations, assert concrete attitudes to overcoming stereotypes and barriers that are in the way of rapid implementation of science and technology in practice. It is necessary to encourage inventors and innovators, direct their work toward the solution of the main problems, and make more extensive use of their work.

In view of the momentous task of raising cadre work to the level of the new, more exacting conditions, the CPCZ Central Committee regards it as necessary to prepare -- together with the restructuring of the economic mechanism -- cadre policy issues for discussion at a session.

The content of cadre work must consistently proceed from the requirements of the 17th congress in such a way that posts are filled by capable, professionally and politically competent people -- Communists who are dedicated to socialism, both people without party affiliation and members of other political parties, people who will be able to resolve tasks consistently and in a new way, who are able to overcome outdated attitudes and implement the latest results of science and technology in practice, who will be more courageous about promoting capable, talented cadres, and who combine the maturity of experienced working people with the initiative and energy of the young. When it comes to choosing cadres in the sphere of scientific-technical development, it will be necessary to make full use of competition, certification [atestace], and of all the possibilities provided by contracts for a specific period of time. The cadres' practical contribution to the intensification of the national economy, to improving the efficiency of production and all work, must become the fundamental political viewpoint for assessing them. More attention must be paid to strengthening the party's influence at these work sites by placing Communists there and enrolling new candidate members.

The CPCZ Central Committee requires all ranking personnel in the state economic sphere and at all levels of management to contribute with a principled and responsible approach to the realization of the party's strategic line, the acceleration of socioeconomic development -- above all by more extensively and more rapidly implementing the results of science and technology in new products and technologies while, at the same time, raising their technical-economic standard and quality.

All sectors must do better than they have done to date to maximize people's creative energy, activity, and initiative; spread and implement good experience; support competition; create everywhere an atmosphere of irreconcilability to indiscipline and disorder, shortcomings, indolence, and mediocrity; and to a bureaucratic attitude toward people. Above all, Communists must be the pioneers of the new way of thinking and acting, of progress and the application of the most advanced findings of science and technology in the national economy.

The CPCZ Central Committee decrees that a critical analysis be carried out in the party, state, economic, and social agencies and organizations of the degree to which the implementation of the results of science and technology have been realized in practice based on the conclusions of the 17th congress and eighth CPCZ Central Committee session. It obliges all components of party management, Communists in the governments, central agencies, the management of economic production units' enterprises and organizations, at scientific, research, and planning work sites, in the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and at institutes of higher learning to focus their everyday political-organizational and management work on ensuring the conclusions of the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session, and in this connection to make full use of the information about the realization of the congress' conclusions acquired in the assessment of the annual members' and public meetings. It obliges them to consistently fulfill all tasks determined by the plan for this year and create conditions for the successful fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. In addition, they are required to develop socialist competition and initiative of the working people in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of Victorious February.

It obliges them to support the development of the people's work and initiative by making sure their working and living conditions improve. As provided for by the adopted measures and on the basis of the new approaches and plans contained in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report, they are required to determine at each work site specific procedures and measures for the consistent and timely fulfillment of tasks, and to ensure that the tasks are constantly checked.

The CPCZ Central Committee stresses anew the connection between socialist construction and strengthening world peace and averting the threat of nuclear war. It appreciates the Soviet peace policy, the CPSU's efforts and resolute steps for detente, international security, and peace In this connection it welcomes and fully supports the Soviet Union's recent proposal, expressed in the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, regarding the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from Europe. In its realization we see an important step on the road to a world without nuclear weapons.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The opening speech by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, on current tasks to further elaborate and implement the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress while utilizing stimuli of the CPSU Central Committee's January session.

2. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's Report on the Fulfillment of the Conclusions of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session of June 1983 and the 17th CPCZ Congress on the Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Development and Other Tasks, delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

3. The report on the activity of the CPCZ Central Committee's Presidium, Secretariat, and commissions in the period following the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session in December 1986.

It acknowledges:

1. The written report on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session on the more rapid implementation of the results of science and technology in practice.

2. The information about the annual members' meetings of the party's primary organizations in 1987.

3. The information about the development of the CPCZ's membership base in 1986.

4. The report on the winding up of petitions pertaining to members' affairs submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress.

5. The political-organizational ensuring of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session.

CENTRAL AUDITING, CONTROL COMMISSION MEETS 31 MAR

LD011104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] The sixth session of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission was held in Prague today. Led by the commissions's chairman Jaroslav Hajn, the commission discussed the results of the review regarding the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 6th session of the party's Central Committee by the Communists, management employees, and party organizations in national committees, including production and housing cooperatives. The review concerned the further development and improvement of the quality of services to the population. Attending the session were Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and other officials.

The results of the review have shown that in some areas the party organs, government, national committees, production and housing cooperatives have improved their services by the partial expansion of services and the shortening of delivery time. The commission noted that, despite these partial improvements, a fundamental qualitative change in the sphere of services, as required by the 17th congress of the party, has not taken place. The report on these results, supplemented by the measures prepared in the appropriate working group of the federal government on restructuring the economic mechanism in services, will be submitted to the CPCZ Central Committee presidium.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ATTEND PEOPLE'S PARTY CEREMONY

AU020749 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Act of Piety"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK) -- Prior to the opening of the Fourth Congress of the Czechoslovak People's Party, scheduled for today [27 March], a pious ceremony was held at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague yesterday [26 March]. To the accompaiment of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries" and with military honors, wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Party, headed by the party's chairman Zbynek Zalman, and by foreign delegations which will be taking part in the congress; the delegation of the GDR's Christian Democratic Union, led by the union's deputy chairman Wolfgang Hegl; the delegation of the Pax Catholic Association from the PPR led by the association's chairman, Zenon Kommender, deputy chairman of the State Council of the PPR; and the delegation of the Christian Social Association of the PPR, led by Jan Plawnicki, member of the association's presidium. [passage omitted]

HONECKER SPEECH TO BERLIN SPORTS COMMITTEE

AU011921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 87 pp 3, 4

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, members of the Festival and Spartakiad Committee:

Only 120 days separate us from the ceremonial opening of the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR in Leipzig. As in the case of previous national festivals of physical culture and sport, millions of citizens in our country are looking forward, full of expectation, to these great days of sport in the summer. This is evidence of how alive the many years of tradition of sports festivals and spartakiads in our socialist homeland are.

At this season of our committee, we have been able to see the good state of the preparations for ourselves. Today, there is good reason to be convinced that the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad will become a significant social, sporting, and cultural event. It is also clear how successfully we are progressing with the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the field of physcial culture and sports.

In this, the democratic organization of our society is proving itself. The DTSB [German Gymnastics and Sports Association] of the GDR, the FDGB and FDJ and its pioneer organization Ernst Thaelmann, the GST [Society for Sport and Technology] and other social organizations, the institutions of public education, of the higher and vocational education sector, and of the cultural world, as well as state organs, are all working together with many initiatives in the festival and spartakiad committees.

The report by Comrade Manfred Ewald, and the debate, formed a graphic picture of the breadth and variety of the preparation of these Leipzig festival days in town and countryside. Recognition is due to the more than 3.6 million members of the DTSB of the GDR who actively enrich sporting life in our country with their sports festival and spartakiad relay. Tens of thousands of sportsmen and sportswomen are training with zest and eagerness to perform at Leipzig. Their efforts are inspired by the magnificent successes of our performance athletes in international competitions. The people of Leipzig, as we have heard, are lovingly and prudently preparing themselves to be worthy hosts again this year.

Allow me to use this opportunity to give sincere thanks from this session to all citizens who have so vigorously taken part in the preparation of the festival, to the sportsmen and sportswomen, to the coaches and trainers, to the referees and umpires, to the sports teachers, sports organizers and sports officials, and to the numerous sports fans and helpers.

Dear friends: It was a moving moment for me when I received the peace prize of the International Olympic Committee, endowed on the occasion of UN Peace Year 1986. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this great honor. [paragraph continues]

I see in this award, which was bestowed on me by the GDR National Olympic Committee, new convincing proof of the fact that the millions of sportsmen and sportswomen in our country regard their interests as being represented in the policy of the SED. The GDR will continue — I would like to stress this here -- to do what it can in order to realize the humanistic concern of the Olympic movement. The great days of sport at Leipzig will underline this once more. They will testify to the fact that our socialist fatherland always remains a secure refuge of peace in which the Olympic ideals have a home.

As we all know, in view of the tense international situation, great efforts are required on the part of all forces interested in peace, in order to place the future of the nations on a secure foundation. Reykjavik has demonstrated to the world that practical agreements on disarmament, in view of the piled-up arms arsenals, are not only urgently necessary today, but also possible. They are a matter of life and death. No one should be allowed to sacrifice people's hopes for peace to the star wars plans. Mankind does not need a star war. It desires to live, and can only live under a peaceful sky.

This is why the German Democratic Republic welcomed, with full approval, the Soviet proposal to conclude agreements on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe immediately. As everybody understands, this would be a decisive contribution toward removing the nightmare nuclear pressure from the European Continent, and making the international political climate more friendly. A special obligation accrues to the two German states, from historic responsibility and because of their situation on the sensitive borderline between the two strongest military coalitions. It is known that Federal Chancellor Kohl has agreed with my proposal to let representatives of the two governments test out, in an exchange of opinions, how the GDR and the FRG can make their contribution toward utilizing the chance of an offer, in joint responsibility. The first exchange of ideas has now taken place. We -- that is, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany -- are in favor of withdrawing medium-range missiles from Europe with no ifs or buts. This was a first, significant step towards further nuclear disarmament. Nevermore war, but only and always peace should emanate from German soil: This principle continues to be valid. The German Democratic Republic will continue in the future to work for this, conscious of its responsibility, constructively, flexibly, and persistently.

Berlin, the metropolis of our socialist state, has been awarded the title "City of Peace" by the World Peace Council; this is an honor and a duty. And it is under this motto that all ceremonies and events are taking place for the 750th jubilee of Berlin, with high-level international participation. Of course, no issues of status will be affected by these events. The only concern of the participants, whereever they might come from, is the joint concern for peace and the well-being of people.

With the Soviet proposals to conclude, without delay, a separate agreement on the elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe, the initiative of the SED, SPD and the CPCZ for a nuclear weapons free corridor in central Europe acquires a special signifcance. Such a zone could be agreed upon, set up and also monitored within a short period of time. Not only nuclear warheads, but also the carriers, including the double ones, meaning those capable of nuclear and conventional use, would be withdrawn from it. Planned negotiations, which are urgently desired by our side, on the elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe and on conventional disarmament on the continent would acquire by the creation of such a corridor, a political and military milieu in which they could be conducted single-mindedly and with prospects of success.

Dear friends and comrades, it is worthwhile for all European states, particularly for central European states, to ponder the possibilities contained by our proposal. The GDR will, together with the CSSR and the other fraternal countries, tackle the steps necessary so that these initiatives become the subject of negotiations between the governments.

Dear comrades and friends: In accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED party congress, we are realizing the spirit of socialism in all fields -- that is, to do everything for the well-being of the people. As a strong component of our proven course in the main task, in its unity of economic and social policy, physical culture and sport are an indispensable element of socialist personality development and of the socialist way of life. This is why we make efforts so that regular participation in sport is promoted as a vital necessity for more and more citizens, and in particular for youth.

The course of our meeting has shown how many stimuli for this emanate from the preparations for the Eighth Gymnastics and Sport Festival and for the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad. The development of the mass sports movement remains the most important concern of the preparation for the festival. The DTSB of the CDR, and the local and works festival and spartakiad committees should singlemindedly continue along the proven course, should put good examples rapidly into practice everywhere, and should embark again and again on new efficient path of sports activity for the masses.

I would like to emphasize the ideas from the discussion of organizing many kinds of sports events everywhere for young and old over the coming months, particularly within the framework of the popular celebrations on 1 May, in the "Week of Youth and Sportsmen" in the traditional local and cultural festivals, and not least on the days of the sport festival and of the spartakiad themselves, in accordance with the joint sports program of the DTSB, of the GDR, the FDGB and the FDJ. This will stimulate many people to sports activities in the interest of their health, their joy in living, and their capabilities, and will augment anticipation of the Leipzig Sports Festival days.

This also became clear in the kreis heats for popular sports competitions to ascertain the sports festival victors in table tennis, volleyball, bowling, and faustball [a type of volleyball], and in youth lacrosse and in disabled sports. Through these, hundreds of thousands of citizens felt drawn toward participation in sports. Everything speaks in favor of allowing such interesting competitions at the kreis level to become an established component of the sport plan, not only at sports festival times, but every year. Among the broad range of sports, more and more importance is attached to the forms and methods that require and enable regular sports activity. This development should be supported by varied pursuit of practice, training and competition in the sports groups, sections and sports associations, and through promotion of the popular hiking and rambling movement and of aerobics.

By means of the singleminded expansion of the network of sports groups, sections, and sports associations of the DTSB in urban residential zones, particularly in new construction zones, numerous new possibilities for regular sports activity by the citizens are being opened up. The sportsmen and sportswomen are right to count on the ongoing an vigorous support of the local popular representative bodies and their councils, the committees of the national front, and the management of combines and enterprises.

Sports courses and meetings of the most varied sorts in sports associations and sports locations, in cultural centers and youth clubs of the FDJ and in vacation and local recreation institutions, also show how the range of sports can be enriched by forms worthy of imitation, in accordance with the developing living conditions of the citizens. The regular sports activities in circles of family and friends, and in the FDJ and trade union groups, and individual participation in sport are all worthy of attention. The program to acquire the GDR badge "ready for work and for defense of the homeland" ought to be used more and more to spur on regular sporting activity. Everything we are doing to develop mass sport, at the same time enriches the treasury of experience as a resource to use again after the Leipzig Festival Days.

All things considered, it is important to continue to increase the political and organizational influence of the DTSB of the GDR on the entire spectrum and variety of mass sport, in accordance with concrete social conditions. At the same time, it is right to deepen cooperation with social organizations, particularly with the FDGB, the FDJ and its pioneer Ernst Thaelmann organization, and with state organs.

We regard it as an important social concern to go on winning over the up-and-coming generation, in particular, to sports and to a healthy way of living, and to develop their physical capabilities. It is all the more important that the DTSB of the GDR, the FDJ and its pioneer organization, and the organs of public education devote great attention to the qualitative development of children's and youth sports, in proven joint work over and above the Leipzig Festival days. The spartakiad movement, successful for more than 2 decades, is of particular importance for this purpose, as our meeting has confirmed. Its further qualitative development stands out today as more relevant than ever before. This includes preparation for the forthcoming kreis spartakiads and their preliminary heats on a very broad basis, and the involvement, as far as possible, of all girls and boys in the appropriate age classes.

However, it also includes forming more children's and youth divisions in the sports associations of the DTSB, and forming further sections in the schools sports associations. This is the only way we can guarantee that children and young people who have enthusiastically taken part in local spartakiad competitions might, thereafter, find the opportunity to do regular further training and to participate in competitions.

Everybody knows well that top sporting performances are based on the good work of the new generation. With great interest, we look on the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR for summer sports as a showcase of the new sporting generation. In order to become a participant in the spartakiad competitions at Leipzig and Berlin, industrious training, great discipline and much will to achieve are necessary. Today, we wish the young sports people and their trainers much success.

As for competitive sports geared to the 1988 Olympic Games, I presented goals at the beginning of February at the discussion with the first secretaries of the kries executives. We shall be encountering many competitive sports people, including Olympic victors, world and European champions, during the Leipzig days at international competitions in light athletics, cycling, apparatus gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics, as well as soccer.

Dear sports friends: "We are certain that the Leipzig hosts will welcome the youth and sportspersons from all bezirke of our republic, as well as the many visitors from near and far, to their sports festival city with open hearts. Those working in commerce and the supply sector, in municipal transport, in telecommunications, in the health sector, the many honorary assistants at the sports venues and in the accommodation projects, everyone who contributes directly or indirectly to the success of the sports festival and of the spartakiad, will, without doubt, give of their best.

Everywhere in the country, people are looking forward with great expectation to the eventful days at Leipzig. The hosts, their numerous guests from the republic and from abroad, and the spectators in front of television screens will witness diverse sports, political, and cultural events. These include such highlights as the opening event on the Karl-Marx-Platz on 27 July, the premiere of the sports show of the DTSB of GDR in the Central Stadium and the festival procession of the sportspeople on the Georgiring on 1 August, and the closing event at the central stadium on 2 August. The peace race, exciting spartakiad, popular sports and international competitions, mass sports events and popular festivals in the boroughs, the tremendous light show in the Clare-Zetkin-Park, and the tatoo by the NVA [National Peoples Army] at the International Battle Monument will, like the traditional flag dedication ceremony, the "Art and Sport" exhibition and the gay assortment of cultural events, make the sports festival and the spartakiad into days of unforgettable memories.

Let us finish our meeting today with the firm desire to work in the remaining 4 months with joy, initiative, and vigor for the successful accomplishment of the Leipzig sport and festival days. Let us put everything into making the GDR's Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad once again an inspiring show of sport, joy of living and peace, a powerful statement of belief by youth and sports people in the policy of our party and in our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic.

GENERAL CITES GERMAN STATES' ROLE IN ARMS ACCORD

LD281923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn, 28 Mar 87 ADN -- Major General Professor Reinhard Bruehl, the director of the GDR Institute of Military History gave a lecture today to several hundred members and guests of the Research Institute for Peace Policy in Starnberg near Munich on the GDR's policy of peace and disarmament. He had been invited by Dr Alfred Mechtersheimer, the head of the institute.

The central point of his lecture was how both German states could meet their special responsibility to safeguard peace and contribute to the achievement of concrete disarmament agreements.

Welcoming the GDR military historian, Dr Alfred Mechtersheimer said that his presence showed that "things were on the move." He referred to the attendance of Bundeswehr officers as observers at maneuvers in the GDR. Talks and negotiations, he said, were essential on the long road to a durable peace.

FRG Reportage

For further reportage on Maj Gen Reinhard Bruehl's call for independent German disarmament initiatives, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 2 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS SPRING SESSION 19 MAR

Sarlos Opens Assembly Session

LD191357 Budapest MTI in English 1140 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI) -- As reported, the spring session of the Hungarian parliament opened in Budapest Thursday morning.

Seated in the chamber were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers's Party and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present were members of the HSWP Political Committee, the chairman of the Central Control Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Presidential Council and the government. Heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also present.

Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, opened the session, stating that a quorum was present. Tribute was paid to Deputy Janos Brutyo, retired chairman of the Central Control Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who died on January 10, and to Deputy Ignac Gorjanc, general director of the Jaszbereny Refrigerator Factory, who died on February 10.

Then the president announced that the National Electoral Board had submitted a proposal on the filling of deputy posts which had become vacant because of death or court sentence. The proposal was read by Laszlo Pesta, clerk of parliament.

The deputies for the parliamentary electoral districts No. 2 of County Nograd and No. 15 of County Szolnok have died, and Deputy Dr Janos Tamas of district No. 5 of Hajdu-Bihar County has been sentenced by the supreme court [to] imprisonment and banned from the administration of public affairs because of criminal activity. Accordingly, and under the terms of the electoral law, the commission of Janos Tamas as deputy has been terminated.

During the nationwide elections second deputies were elected in the above districts: Tibor Szilanyi in district No. 2 of County Nograd, Rudolf Kokai in district No. 15 of County Szolnok and Laszlo Fiak in district No. 5 of County Hajdu-Bihar. Representatives of electoral boards presented the mandate document to the new deputies.

After presentation of the proposal, Istvan Sarlos announced that the legal, administration and judicial committees acknowledged the report of the National Electroal Board and, on the basis of the election records, examined the deputy mandates of Tibor Szilagyi, Rudolf Kokai and Laszlo Fiak and found complete accordance with the law. Parliament approved by voting the three mandates.

Thereafter the deputies decided the following agenda:

1. discussion of the land bill

2. combined debate over the reports of the supreme court president and the chief public prosecutor

3. interpellation and questions.

Following Justice Minister Imre Markoja took the floor.

Markoja Presents Land Bill

AU021211 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Mar 87 pp1-2

[Unattributed report on Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja's expose on the draft land bill at the National Assembly spring session held in the Parliament in Budapest on 19 March: "Dr Imre Markoja's Expose"]

[Text] "The regulations that control the ownership, use, turnover, and protection of one of our most important means of production, land, are of determining importance from the viewpoint of our entire economic life" -- said the justice minister beginning his expose in presenting and submitting the draft bill to the National Assembly on behalf of the government. "The regulations concerning the land basically affect the citizens, beause these regulations play an important role in fulfilling the citizens needs for housing, a vacation, and other needs."

The Land Law Needs To Be Reevaluated [subhead]

"It is well known that the land is our national treasure. Our country is relatively small, therefore, it is imperative that we manage our land rationally, for its size cannot be increased, as compared to other material goods," the minister said, and continued with the following:

"The main trend of our land policy has stood the test of time; it is proven by the practices of the past decades. At the same time, our social and economic development made it necessary to modify previous regulations and to create new ones in many areas. This has also contributed to the fact that regulations governing the land are today considerably divided; they are difficult to comprehend for both citizens and experts.

"The current regulations, however, as a result of the new requirements of social and economic life, and primarily as a result of the modernization of our economic management system need to be reevaluated in terms of their content.

"A codification committee was appointed comprising representatives of the pertinent ministries and other theoretical and practical experts charged with carrying out this task, a committee that had prepared the articles of the law and had submitted them to professional debate. On the basis of an observation made in the course of these debates, we formulated the main principles of the regulation. In drafting the law, we asked the opinion of the competent committees of the National Assembly, the leading bodies of the PPF, the National Council of Production Cooperatives, the National Federation of Cooperatives, and that of the county councils. We made use of their proposals and observations in the course of our further activity."

The minister then spoke about some new features of the draft bill. He said: "More than 2.9 million hectares of Hungary's arable land owned by the state are managed by state and other organs; some 5.7 million hectares are managed by cooperatives. Various forms of associations are playing an increasing role. It is a fundamental economic policy requirement to make the most rational use of the land possible; only in this way can we implement an increase in our economic efficiency. This, however, is still hindered today because it is generally impossible to delegate the ownership of state and cooperative lands. Thus, for example, agricultural cooperatives cannot purchase the land owned by the state farms, and neither can the cooperative sell their land to economic associations.

"The draft bill relaxes these unjustified limitations.

"The draft bill starts from the premise that the unity and indivisibility of state ownership must be maintained. Accordingly, state enterprises and other state organs, as well as public organizations, continue to enjoy administrative rights over the land owned by the state. At the same time, according to the new principles of economic management, the rights deriving from property are divided between the body which exercises the state ownership management and the one which administers it. The draft biil determines that bodies' rights more clearly and precisely than hitherto.

"In harmony with the modernization of the system of economic management, and in order to increase the enterprises' independence, the draft bill considerably increases the administrative organs' rights, making them close to ownership rights. This is also expressed in the stipulation that, where regultions do not state otherwise, the administrative body has ownership rights and ownership responsibilities, too."

Cooperatives Can Redeem Property Rights Over State Lands [subhead]

"As I have mentioned before, our cooperatives presently manage 5.69 million hectares of land. Of this, 3,293,000 hectares are cooperative property, and 2,175,000 hectares are of so-called membership lands -- the property of cooperative members and individuals of similar status -- and 222,000 hectares are owned by the state. Maintaining regulations that have withstood the test, the draft bill also modernizes the regulations governing lands that serve as the basis of the cooperatives' economic activity.

"At present agricultural cooperatives cannot purchase the ownership rights of the state land they are using free of charge and for an unlimited period of time, causing economic insecurity. The cooperatives' land-use rights can be withdrawn for public purposes at any time, without reimbursement. This also hinders the cooperatives from taking over and using state-owned lands from the local councils, and this hinders the complete cultivation of agricultural lands."

"In order to increase the cooperatives' production security, to consistently implement the unity of cooperatives' ownership and use of land, and to promote a rational use of land, the draft bill enables the enterprises to purchase -- against reasonable compensation -- the ownership rights of these state-owned lands. To implement the goals of settlement development and to avoid later expropriation, the draft bill stipulates that at the same time the purchase does not refer to the enterprises' central district lands which are in use free of charge and without a time limit, lands that, on the basis of the local councils' executive committee decisions, are earmarked for public use within 10 years, according to the local settlement development plan or the lack of such a plan.

"The draft bill maintains the current regulations for lands owned by private individuals outside the cooperatives and used by agricultural cooperatives earmarked to be purchased for adequate compensation. At present, however, such lands in central districts become state-owned lands rather than the property of the cooperative that is using them, and the cooperative is left with only land-use rights which are free of charge and unlimited in time. Taking into consideration the enforcement of the unity between the cooperatives' property and the use of the land, the draft bill stipulates that in the future ownership rights of central district lands owned by private individuals outside the cooperatives will also be purchased by the cooperatives.

"To avoid any misunderstanding, I would like to stress that the purchase continues to refer only to privately owned lands used by cooperatives. In accordance with our well-tested cooperative policy, the ownership rights of the cooperative members or persons of similar status will continue.

"The draft bill retains regulations that enable a private individual to offer his land to the state or to a cooperative, free of charge or for compensation. One change, however, is that while central district lands at present can be offered only to the state, the draft bill will enable of such lands to also be offered to cooperatives."

The Limitations Are Eased [subhead]

"In order to avoid speculation efforts and incomes without work, the effective regulations limit the size of plots, housing, and recreation facilities, as well as the arable land owned by private individuals. In preparing the draft bill, we analyzed with particular care the type of regulations that need to be created concerning this issue which directly affects the citizens and our society's public opinion.

"We think that it is necessary to continue to maintain the regulation that members of a family -- parents and their children who are minors -- can generally purchase land only by owning a house or house plot, or a weekend house or weekend house plot. Possibilities should continue to be given for a minor of 11 to be able to purchase a housing plot, and a minor of 16 to be able to purchase an apartment independently. The limited number of real estate properties makes it impossible to allow each member of the family to purchase housing (or housing plots) or weekend houses (or weekend house plots) separately, because this would increase the demand for real estate and further increase the already high real estate prices. In addition, the possibility of each member of the family's independently purchasing real estate would lead to unjustified accumulation of wealth and income under our present social conditions.

"Accounting property on a family basis is also justified in the case of arable lands, but here we propose the modernization of the existing regulations.

"Depending on the type of cultivation of the land and the occupation of the individual person, the draft-bill sets the ceiling of arable-land ownership at 6,000 square meters. At the same time, the draft bill authorizes the Council of Ministers to use other scales for arable lands differing in quality from the average. According to this, the regulations of the Council of Ministers set the size of purchasable arable land at 1,500 square meters in certain areas; 3,000 square meters; or 3 hectares. This regulation adequately takes into consideration that the usage and turnover values of arable land in certain areas of the country are considerably different. A minor of 11 can also purchase arable land ownership individually.

"According to the draft bill, adding together arable land and housing or recreational-plot property will be discontinued.

"In accordance with the draft bill, the limits placed on purchase of property do not refer to purchase of property by means of inheritance or prescription. Our Constitution guarantees the right to inherit land, but the limitation of the purchase of property by means of prescription would lead to a situation in which some real estate would remain "masterless" -- that is, it would have no owners. In addition, "surplus family property" can also emerge by marriage or adoption if both sides in a marriage or the adopted person already have property of their own. In these cases purchase of property takes place legally and without violating the limited regulations. [paragraph continues]

According to the current regulations, in spite of this, such surplus property must also be sold, and if this is not done, the council is to take care of selling the real estate property.

"On the basis of the authorization received in the draft bill, the regulations of the Council of Ministers stipulate different and particular rules for surplus property purchases in the above-mentioned way. In future cases of inheritance, prescription, marriage, and adoption the surplus property will have to be sold only where the number of houses (or housing plots) or weekend houses (or weekend house plots) exceed the number of family members and 15 hectares of arable land. Thus, in the case of a family with 2 children, only the fifth housing plot or house is obliged to be sold.

"The regulations also make a great contribution to family protection. They eliminate the current situation which encourages people who own property separately to establish life-companion relations rather than marriage bonds; often, particularly in the case of the inheriting of real estate, this situation even leads to the breaking of marriage bonds."

The Fate of Property Belonging to Persons Who Are Illegally Established Abroad [subhead]

The justice minister then, spoke about the legal arrangement for property belonging to persons who reside abroad illegally.

"According to current regulations, council organs will nationalize without compensation plots, houses, and weekend houses belonging to persons who are residing abroad illegally if the court has not ruled on the confiscation of such property. There is no such regulations for arable land. These present regulations punish relatives who have remained in the country instead of punishing the person who is residing abroad illegally. If, for example, one member of a married couple is residing abroad illegally, his part of the cooperative house, privately owned house, or family house, as well as other properties becomes nationalized with the relatives having to repurchase it from the state.

"Therefore, the draft bill stipulates that the real estate of a person who resided abroad illegally is transferred to his relative residing in the country if the latter requests this. People who, according to the rules of legal inheritance, would inerit ownership of the real estate in the case of death, are eligible to submit such requests. The eligible person can submit his request by means of a notarial procedure; if no such procedure has been initiated, he can request the start of the procedure from a notary public within a year from the beginning of the relative's illegal residence abroad. If the request is not submitted within the above-mentioned time limit, the land administratin office will nationalize the real property without compensation.

The above-mentioned regulations do not refer to cases in which the court has ruled on confiscation of the property. In connection with this, confiscation of real estate with a court ruling will take place only in extraordinary cases.

"The new regulations must also be applied to the property of people who are illegally residing abroad before the law goes into effect on 1 September 1987, if the nationalization of the property has not previously been validly ruled. Since in these cases the legal procedure generally commences at the request of relatives at home -- that is, the notary does not officially search for the relatives -- it is justified to stipulate a longer time for submitting the necessary request. Therefore, the draft bill stipulates that eligible persons can submit requests up to 1 September 1989.

"In preparing the draft bill, our fundamental goal was to simplify the official procedures related to land transfers by eliminating unjustified administrative limitations and expanding the decisionmaking authority of the economic organizations.

"The elimination of the state's preemption right will considerably ease and simplify real estate transactions. Experience shows that the state's preemption right did not promote the solution of tasks related to council plots and housing management, and the state purchase of property rights of real estate needed for public goals. Besides, if a piece of real estate is needed for such purposes, in any justified case the state can acquire it by means of the confiscation procedure. The preemption right will continue in the case of the sale and purchase of a ranch and the adjacent land between private persons, and only the large-scale agricultural enteprise whose territory incorporates the ranch will have this preemption right."

Lasting Leasehold Will Cease [subhead]

"In order to protect arable lands, the draft bill continues to stipulate the user's responsibility to cultivate the land and obliges the authorities to regularly control the fulfillment of this obligation. At the same time, the economic organizations' independence in choosing the type of cultivation and shaping its structure will considerably increase. Contrary to current regulations, there will generally be no need for separate permits issued by the authorities for types of cultivation. Such permits will be necessary only in special cases like, for example, in choosing the type of cultivation of arable land that is under environmental protection."

Imre Markoja then said: "The draft bill was previously discussed and debated by four National Assembly committees. The majority view in all these committees, without exception, was that the legal institution of lasting leasehold should be eliminated and that the land should be given as property, not as under lasting leasehold. I would mention two of the arguments in favor of this view expresed in the debate. First: The population dislikes this legal institution and has not accepted it. Second: In terms of content it hardly differs from the legal institution of ownership. I believe it would be difficult to argue with our citizens' subjective position. The second argument could hardly be refuted, since from its inception the current regulation has shown strong similarities with the legal institution of ownership. Later modifications increasingly brought these regulations closer to the legal institution of ownership. One should also bear in mind that the initial goal related to lasting leasehold was to enable citizens with a low income to find a more favorable solution to their housing problems by providing them with a relatively cheap lease on a housing plot. Life has not proven this concept; at present, there is hardly any difference between the purchase price of real estate and the cost of a lasting leasehold.

"I believe that replacing the lasting leasehold with ownership of the land would not require any considerable change in current organizational procedures. The present practice of limiting land sales only to those types that can presently be put under lasting leasehold will continue. In addition to the existing conditions, the new regulations should see to it -- and this can be solved without any problems -- that there are no possibilities for speculation and income without work.

"Taking all these things into consideration, I declare the following:

"Considering that it does not violate our constitutional principles and leads to only insignificant changes in ownership relations, I submit the proposal concerning the legal institution of lasting leasehold, prepared by the administrative and legal committee for approval in the name of the Council of Ministers. [paragraph continues]

"At the same time, I use this opportunity to express my agreement, on behalf of the government, concerning the approval of the other proposals submitted by the committee," Dr Imre Markoja concluded his expose.

Minister Jeno Vancsa's Address

AU021139 Budapest NPESZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Unattributed report on Agriculture Minister Jeno Vancsa's speech at National Assembly spring session held 19 March: "Minister Jeno Vancsa's Address"]

[Text] "Land is one of our sources of life and an organic part of the homeland" -- said the minister at the beginning of his speech. He then continued as follows: "As is my duty in this office, I will speak about a considerable area of the country's land which provides an existence for more than 2 million people, which provides food for the country's population, and which exports a large proportion of products to important international markets for the people's economy in exchange for hard currency, energy, and various other indispensable materials. We possess something of value; using it in the best way is in the national interest and is an indispensable obligation for agriculture.

"Our agricultural policy has provided the guidelines for the successful development of agriculture as well as for its socialist reorganization. This agricultural policy has always been characterized by a consistent assertion of socialist principles and by flexibility. There is a continuing need for these today, because social and economic progress has led to an entire series of new issues related to the land. Legal regulations should provide answers to these questions, to have more complete harmony between the law and our efforts to achieve increasing yields on our lands. This would provide both its workers and the country with greater values."

The minister then spoke about the way we managed the fundamental means of agricultural production. "Production provides the clearest answer to this question," he said. "In the past almost 3 decades, wheat production increased from 16.5 million metric tons to 15 million metric tons; slaughter animal production increased from 1.1 million metric tons to 2.3 million metric tons; and all this accomplished with less than half the number of people working in agriculture than before.

"Amid the increasing results of agricultural production, even in the seventies, agricultural land decreased considerably by 250,000 hectares, an annual average of 25,000 hectares. Beginning in 1981, stricter laws and more accelerated, albeit still slow-paced recultivation activity, have led to genuine changes. Since then the pace of the decrease in agricultural land has dropped to almost half its previous rate. However, we still cannot be satisfied with the situation, and in the future we must do everything, too, to further reduce the decrease in agricultural land and to preserve our arable land for the future -- land for which there is no substitute.

"A considerable amount of knowledge, skill, modern means, and materials is necessary to maintain and increase the production capacity of the soil. The present and future of our agriculture lies in this," Jeno Vancsa stressed. "The production area cannot be increased, but there are still great possibilities for increasing the production capacity of our soil. Today the majority of agricultural farms are managing soil production capacity rationally. However, many large-scale agricultural enterprises try to alleviate their financial difficulties by reducing the use of artificial fertilizers, causing problems. If there is not a simultaneous improvement in use of fertilizers, this kind of saving is a deadend: It leads to exploitation of arable land, decrease in yields, and even greater financial problems. [paragraph continues]

"Therefore changes should be made with regard to this phenomenon: Primarily, the concepts of the leadership of an enterprise that acts like this should be changed through administrative measures that are more successful than hitherto."

Concerning the protection and increase of the arable lands' production capacity, the agricultural minister said the following: "Some 25 billion forints so far have been invested to halt soil destruction, improve production capacity, and reduce internal water damage over some 1.5 million hectares of land. The state has contributed considerably to all these, since the amelioration works covering the comprehensive soil maintenance and repair are 60-percent subsidized.

"In addition to successes, several shortcomings are to be found in land utilization," the minister continued. "Partly due to the inconsistency of economic regulations, for decades the production structure in areas with unfavorable conditions has been out of harmony with the natural endowments. One of the most striking results of this situation is that on such areas the agricultural farms make very little use of animal husbandry based on pastures. Another source of tension in these areas has come from the area's support capacity and the high percentage of people living on the land."

Jeno Vancsa then stressed that "today, the majority of the sources of successful land utilization and modern agriculture are already of industrial origin. Domestic and foreign industry has contributed considerably to the successes achieved by agriculture in past decades. Some of our shortcomings are also related to the type and price of these products. In addition to industry, agriculture is closely related to domestic and international science and research."

"Our food economy is going through a phase of shifting to intensive development due to changes in both the domestic and the international environments" the minister said, recalling a phenomenon that has been well-known for a good number of years. "No doubt we have achieved results in the intensive phase in the areas of efficiency, competitiveness, and quality; however, we are advancing much slower than necessary. Neither in terms of quality nor profitability could we follow the changes in the international agricultural market. We can advance only through greater readiness for initiatives, better development, and more consistent implementation of technological conditions. The new land law eases the rigidity of land utilization regulations, and widens the scope for the agricultural units and the small household producers to maneuver between the two large socialist sectors — the state farms and the production cooperatives.

"The law, which covers areas that cannot be used economically by large-scale enterprises but can be leased to various ventures, families, and individuals — while maintaining socialist ownership — is aimed at better utilization of the arable land.

"It is worth signing such contracts for the longer term, since this is an essential condition for careful cultivation.

"The new law helps us in our effort to increase the gross value of agricultural production by some 12 percent and its net value by 16-17 percent by 1990 as compared to last year. Naturally here we are talking about a production increase that adjusts to market requirements. No producer should forget that quality and competitiveness begin in the field," the minister said. Concluding his address, he proposed approval for the draft-bill.

"The measures and spirit of the new land law are in harmony with the principles and practice of our agricultural policy and promote the development of economic reform; we all hope that it will well serve the further development of our agriculture."

MINISTERS ANSWER PUBLIC QUESTIONS ON PRICE HIKES

LD301157 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 28 Mar 87

[From a special edition of the "Time" program; phone-in introduced by unidentified studio presenters with Adam Bronikowski (not further identified); Slawomir Marczuk from the Ministry of Finance; Andrzej Paczos from the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs; Andrzej Glowacki from the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services; Wieslaw Mlynarczyk from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy; Czeslaw Skowronek from the Ministry of Materials and Fuel Economy (as heard) and Janusz Bojakowski from the Ministry of Mining and Energy; some official contributors not identified -- live]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. "Time" magazine experts and journalists are on duty answering phone calls at the following numbers: 20 02 21 -- this is our studio number; and 43 33 21 and 47 80 20. What is the subject? On "Time" we always try to discuss issues that interest you; issues that concern, intrigue, disturb you, or make you think. Therefore, it is not surprising that today we are mainly discussing the price rises. [passage omitted] Experts and representatives from 13 ministries are here to answer telephone calls on the numbers I have announced. The following persons are present in our studio: Slawomir Marczuk from the Ministry of Finance; Andrzej Paczos from the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs; Andrzej Glowacki from the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services; Wielsaw Mlynarczyk from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy; Czeslaw Skowronek from the Ministry of Materials and Fuel Economy [as heard]; Janusz Bojakowski from the Ministry of Mining and Energy.

Now the questions from our television viewers and there are many of them. This is the first: Do prices listed in the [government] communique cover the whole limit, in quotation marks, of the rise in official prices this year?

[Official] I want to say that the price increase proposed [as heard] today covers in principle this year's plans in this sector.

[Presenter] You say plans -- does this mean that a situation allowing more official price rises is out of the question?

[Official] I think there would have to be some kind of exceptional situation before plans concerning an increase in the production and supply of market goods would change because of fundamental reasons...

[Official, interrupting] May I?

[Presenter] Please, do.

[Official] As far as food prices are concerned, the announced price rise covers all the items whose prices were to be raised according to the plan, assuming the plan's tasks in the area of food production and supply are fulfilled. Provided the plan is fulfilled, these are all the planned price rises. Agricultural production is determined by outside factors. Changes might occur in the case of a disaster. However, we all believe this will not happen and the production will run its normal course.

[Presenter] Minister, one more question while you are still answering: Will the new milk prices halt the decreased number of cattle? This is a specific question. Forgive me, if some of these questions seem aggressive or sometimes naive, but I am asking such questions as well.

[Official] As far as market prices are concerned, they are derivative and in principle they only make up for what we have already done. We acted to influence supply last fall by raising the winter milk procurement prices, and this resulted in the fact that, at present, the procurement of milk is about 6 percent higher, and that at the beginning of the year it was already 3 percent higher. So, actions aimed at influencing production by economic incentives and by ensuring profitability does produce a favorable effect. Supply has increased.

[Presenter] A question to Minister Bojakowski: It is rather unusual, but I will ask it. A citizen has phoned who claims the fact the government has agreed to, I quote, a rotten compromise with the trade unions, shows the weakness of the government since, as he claims, with these coal prices no one will be induced to economize.

[Bojakowski] In addition to this question, I have personally received a number of quite different questions saying the price of Z5,000 per metric ton for lump coal, so-called allowance coal [deputatowy], is excessively high and the questions were why this price is being increased by so much -- that is by 50 percent? I will try, in my short reply, to answer these two doubts, these two questions, perhaps by comparing a number of statistics.

The retail price for this lump coal was Z3,300 and it applied to coal allocations and individual recipients for heating purposes and agricultural or glasshouse purposes or other production. On the other hand, the supply price for the same coal -- the price at which industry collected it -- was Z8,900 and it is still Z8,900 -- the price level not having changed. In other words, a comparison of 3,300 and 8,900 already indicates some discrepancy. If we then look at the transaction price, at which coal should actually be calculated for, where the export of this coal today, the export of this coal is reviving. [sentence as heard] We receive around $68-70 from the second payment zone; so if we multiply this by Z240 to the dollar, at the official price that applies today, that is over Z16,000. So, there is a very wide difference. This is why we were inclined and wanted to raise the price. After talks it was set at Z5,000, relative to this year's cost of Z6,300. So, the difference between prices and costs this year comes to around Z1,300, whereas last year the difference came to Z1,700. So, on principle, we have not attained a great improvement in this difference, that is regarding the self-financing of this coal. Equally, a reduction in the differences between relative prices has not been brought about. Relative coal prices -- this lump coal and the products that the recipients of this coal give to the market -- are so diametrically different that some malevolent persons even claim it is sufficient to sell two bunches of gerberas [a type of flower] at Z900 each to buy 1 metric ton of coal. This comparison is perhaps rather jocular but real.

[Presenter] Thank you, minister. Since less thatn the majority sells gerberas we will not concern ourselves with their financial situation too much. On the other hand, as we are speaking of malevolence, here is a question for Minister Skowronek. We have slowly, slowly brought about a situation in which gasoline in Poland is the most expensive of all the states in the world.

[Skowronek] No, that is probably not the case.

[Presenter] I quoted faithfully.

[Skowronek] [passage indistinct] Demonstrate this. We cannot compare gasoline prices in absolute terms. We must relate gasoline price to the average wage. And so, for example, for the average wage in Bulgaria one can buy, on average, approximately 200 litres of gasoline. I have calculated how much you could buy with last years average wage in our country, relative to the new price of Z75 -- it is 320 liters. So, relative to Bulgaria we are much better off. I am not saying by this that the gasoline price rise is pleasant. On the other hand, it is the result of certain fixed economic relations.

[Presenter] Thank you, minister. We will of course speak more about gasoline prices. Adam Bronikowski has been taking questions live.

[Bronikowski] Yes. I have just this minute returned from the department for contact with viewers, where I was taking phone calls for, well, almost 2 hours. The telephone enquiries are mainly concerned with prices, then wages and social matters, you might say. The first question is for Minister Paczos -- these telephones repeat themselves. One of the television viewers, Mr Jozef Skwaracz, a worker from the furniture industry, says the following: I earn Z12,800 and I don't really understand the supplements. What does Z550 or Z420 mean? What can I count on? Mr Skwaracz asks quite simply.

[Paczos] There were other questions of this sort, but they are detailed, and before I talk about details, [I want to say] several words on fundamental matters.

The basic form of compensation for the increase in the cost of living, which is taking place this year due to these price changes, is the growth in wages and benefits -- a growth in wages gained as a result of work done, whether in the budget sphere or by people employed in the material sphere. I remind you that the growth in average wages accepted in the plan for the current year is limited to a sum of Z3,500 monthly. This is an average sum; it does not mean that everyone can achieve such as sum as a result of work done, but it shows the average scale.

Now, returning to the specific matters viewers are asking about. The matter of the sum of Z550, it is a sum which the enterprise calculates freely, a sum free from tax, from above norm wage payments, calculated on each person employed in the enterprise. In this way it is possible for the enterprise to raise wages for its employees tax free. It does not mean automatic payment for all workers. Regarding the matter of Z420, on the other hand, which televeision viewers were also asking about, this is an additional sum which the enterprise may calculate freely in relation to the number of people employed, who earn up to Z14,000, without profit bonuses and overtime.

[Presenter] In other words, it would cover the viewer who earns Z12,800. But I have a second similar question from a viewer who works in a parish office in Bialobrzegi. He does not work in industry, so he is not included in it. So, what about administrative workers?

[Paczos] If it is a question which affects the budget, we have two categories. For those who work in the budget sphere who received a rise before 1 April this year -- and in this case we are referring to regional administrative workers who had pay increases on 1 March -- there will be no compensatory supplementary rises. On the other hand, for workers in the budget sphere -- such as teachers, and scientific and cultural workers -- where rises are given at a later period, an additional rise is anticipated in the period from 1 April to the moment of the entry of the planned rise of Z550 per person.

[Presenter] I have another question for Minister of Trade Mr Glowacki. A viewer from the Elblag Voivodship says he cannot obtain their back allocations of coal. What will be the price for purchasing back allocations?

[Glowacki] Yes, many viewers have submitted this question, including viewers from Warsaw, Otwock, Zgierz and Radom. The basic question is: They did not buy their allotted coal; what will be the price from 1 April? Everyone who, for any reason, has so far not purchased coal, or fails to purchase it on Monday or Tuesday -- up to 31 March -- will be able to buy it in April at the old price. With regard to the coal due to farmers, for instance in return for supplying pigs for slaughter, those who failed to buy coal will still be able to buy it at the old price.

[Presenter] Are increases in prices of building materials planned, and if so from what date? Minister Skowronek please.

[Skowronek] The majority of bulding materials, in fact all of them, are negotiable from the beginning of this year. With regard to the increase in official prices which we are discussing, this increase does not involve building materials. Various price (?movements) in building materials do (?occur) and in the economic mechanisms relevant actions are envisaged for them not to grow excessively -- for instance, price limits, not passing on the full effects of increases in official prices, etc.

[Presenter] Elzbieta Gorska from Walbrzych asks: What will a single mother with two children who is on guardian's leave get?

[Official] With regard to payments for raising children, it is planned to increase the basic benefits for full families by Z300; on the other hand, with regard to single parents, it is planned to increase such benefits by Z1,000. In this case they lady will get her benefit increased by Z1,000. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] Two questions which are linked: What is being done to voluntarily limit prices by private business owners? The second question, which in a way expands on the first one: The price increase will not affect private businessmen too badly since they will rebound from the price increase by increasing the price of their services, and private producers will increase the price of lettuce, tomatoes, radishes and so on. Do the costs of inflation have to be borne always be employees of socialized enterprises and pensioners?

[Official] I would like to say that there were telephone calls in which worries were expressed that the retail price increases of such goods as sugar, milk, flour -- which are later used, for example, in the production of baked products -- will cause an avalanche of high increases in negotiable prices.

I would like to say that one should not worry about there being high increase in such prices, although to some degree such prices will increase, and one must take this into consideration. We analyzed these increases before we made a decision and, if I may quote an example, with regards to the price of strawberry jam, because of the increase in the price of sugar by Z10 [per kilogram] it will increase by only Z23. I could quote more examples. With regards to the producers and sellers of vegetables passing on prices to the public, I wish to say that this kind of market is a balanced market and laws of supply and demand apply here. It does not have to be that because of price increases, an increase in the price of vegetables and this type of products has to take place. For example, it was shown in 1986 that because of a good harvest these prices -- and maybe this applies to most fruit and vegetable -- prices of some vegetables and fruit did not increase. Therefore, there is no direct mechanism for passing on price increases. Competition is in force there. It is one of the few but increasingly good markets. The same applies to worries that the small manufacturers will also pass on the increases to the public. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] Ladies and gentlemen, we have received some 500 questions -- this is an estimated figure, not a precise one -- and among them there are quite a few which condemn the price increase totally, and here you will agree, ladies and gentlemen, it is rather difficult to discuss it. There are several opinions which claim the questions we ask are too detailed, but there are also proposals to raise more detailed issues in these questions. As you see for yourselves the discrepancy is quite considerable, so my proposal is to, nevertheless, answer the specific questions as well.

[Second presenter] But if you allow me, I would also like to give some idea of the atmosphere here. You have already said there have been many critical opinions, expressing disappointment and bitterness because of the price rise. I have some quotations here:

-- How is it that all over the world goods are becoming cheaper and in Poland they are becoming more expensive?'

-- Why does the government not announce the manner in which it will strive to lower the costs and struggle against waste, but instead it increases the prices?

-- Irritating increases in central heating and energy costs -- apartments are permanently underheated -- where is the rational economy?

A similar question was asked by a resident of Obozowa Street No 68 in Warsaw: Increased prics for lighting, gas, and water -- the administration in this street does not guarantee either the heating or hot water -- one must use extra heaters, and one dreads to think how much the gas will cost.

However, ladies and gentlemen, there were also opinions expressing concern, opinions in favor of more decisive actions, in favor of economizing, in favor of enforced (?economices), and in favor of a job review. [passage omitted]

The price of coal is being increased, yet as far as I know at least one quarter is being lost in transport as a result of theft and careless loading and unloading.

[Official] The standard for loss of coal in transport and during loading and unloading amounts to 0.8 percent in relation to transported coal. This is a standard which warrants such losses and it is being adhered to during transport, and we lose about 1 million tonnes a year. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] Gentlemen, our viewers are somewhat puzzled by these economic terms, that is: agreed prices, regulated prices, official prices. Please give us an explanation as to what is meant by these terms. What ratio is there between official prices and agreed prices? Where are the increases being introduced? Forgive me for asking such a simple question, but are we increasing agreed prices or official prices? Let us explain this in simple terms.

[Official] Well, the sales area encompassed by various types of prices looks like this: Some 45 percent of market goods, that is some 45 percent of this area of market goods is involved in official prices, about 2 percent -- a marginal price structure which is disappearing -- by regulated prices, and more than 50 percent -- about 53 percent -- are agreed prices. I believe I would be right in saying that the proportion of agreed prices is rising in a slow but systematic way.

So what is being increased? First and foremost official prices of those foodstuffs and other goods for which, practically speaking, the government is responsible.

According to several years experience of applying these prices, a pace of increase of agreed prices is usually close to the increase on official prices.

[Presenter] Now, a question to Minister Czeslaw Skowronek. Minister, our program has been viewed with great attention. Some of our viewers have been offended by your statement that gasoline in Bulgaria is more expensive than in our country, and they ask, so what, if only Bulgaria?

[Skowronek] No, I can give some additional data. This is the same comparison, that is the amount of gasoline a citizen can buy on an average monthly salary. In the Soviet Union it is 380 litres -- I recall that to the new prices here this is 320 liters. In the GDR it is 420 liters, and in Hungary it is 260 liters. This information is to prove that the price of gasoline in our country is not the highest. This is not true. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] A viewer says: You have announced price increases on food, but there has been something like a government austerity program, concerning food production in particular. Are there any specific effects of the program?

[Official] As far as austerity is concerned it has begun already in production stages. One of the effects was the reduction last year by over 1.5 percent of materials used in agricultural production. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] Ladies and gentlemen, we have already exceeded our time. We shall finish in a moment. I want to assure you that no question will remain unanswered. We have many economic programs on television, and you will find answers to your questions there. [passage omitted]

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES JOINT ENTERPRISES WITH USSR

LD011913 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 31 -- The government Foreign Economic Relations Committee today analyzed work aimed at creating the first Polish-Soviet production enterprises in Poland.

The mechanical equipment works in Ostrzeszow, Ponar-Avia plant from Warsaw and the Pollena-Miraculum from Krakow will be shareholders or participants of Polish-Soviet joint ventures. A potatoe processing plant and cotton spinning mill are to be built from scratch in the Biala Podlaska Voivodship, south-eastern Poland.

Polish-Soviet enterprises will be independent economic units guided by efficiency criteria and satisfying the supply needs of both sides as well as exporting to third markets.

The committee stated that the managements and crew self-managements of some plants concerned should accelerate work aimed at creating joint enterprises. The committee obliged respective ministers to grant them any necessary support.

The committee acquainted itself with information supplied by president of the Narodowy Bank Polski (National Bank of Poland) Wladyslaw Baka on the results of his talks with the management of the World Bank and current cooperation with that institution. The goal of his visit to Washington was to determine conditions of the World Bank's credit cooperation with Poland.

Such conditions will be created in the case of an effective implementation of the programme aimed at making prices, exchange rates and other economic parametres real, determining correct relations between enterprises and the budget, and gradually eliminating administrative methods of influencing economic processes.

Baka pointed out that the postulates of the World Bank are tangential in their direction with the aims of the second stage of economic reform. Their implementation and consistent realization could create a platform for broad cooperation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The sides also discussed the state of work aimed at pinpointing concrete investment projects in Poland in whose financing the World Bank could participate. At present four missions of World Bank experts are in Poland to monitor undertakings in agriculture, industry, power and finances. Pro-export projects with a short-term completion cycle and high profitability are the subject of these missions' special interest.

SZALAJDA MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR VRANITZKY

LD022313 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 2 -- The Polish-Austrian Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation opened its 11th session here today. The debates are co-chaired by Polish Deputy Prime Minster Zbigniew Szalajda and Austrian Minister for Economy Robert Graf.

Today, Zbigniew Szalajda was also received by Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. The two discussed the whole of Polish-Austrian relations, giving special attention to economic cooperation and trade. They stressed the stable and favourable character of cooperation between the two states, emphasizing further possibilities of its intensification. In this context, they have also discussed the development of Polish-Austrian high level contacts in the near future.

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES NETHERLANDS' ENVOY

LD030902 Warsaw PAP in English 0015 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 -- Polish-Dutch political consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries were held here on April 1st and 2nd.

On the Polish side the consultations were conducted by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and on the Dutch side -- by ambassador for special assignments Hendricus A.L. Vijverberg.

Ambassador Vijverberg was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski and had a talk with head of the Foreign Department of the PUWP Central Committee Ernest Kucza. The talk ranged over key problems of international situation, the state and prospects of east-west relations and the development of bilateral relations. The sides pointed to the need for intensification of contacts and development of effective cooperation in all fields of mutual interest.

PAPER REPORTS WOJCIK'S LONDON TRADE TALKS

AU011028 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 6

[Text] PAP London -- Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik has visited Great Britain following an invitation by Trade Secretary Alan Clarke on behalf of the British Government. He held talks with British Government representatives, which included talks in the Department of Trade and Industry, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Treasury. Information was exchanged on the economic situation and foreign trade results of both countries, and trade between Poland and Great Britain was examined.

The Polish side presented the new possibilities of developing cooperation with British partners brought about by the implementation of the reforms, especially in the foreign trade sphere (export-boosting investment and joint ventures). Both sides agreed that it is necessary and feasible to intensify the Polish side's information on the subject of further economic transformations in our country and the possibility of British firms being involved in the pro-export modernization of our industry.

A considerable part of Minister Wojcik's visit to Great Britain was devoted to meetings with representatives of industrial and economic circles. He spoke at a meeting with British businessmen jointly organized by the London Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Confederation of British Industry, and held talks with the leaders of key British concerns such as Imperial Chemical Industries, British Steel Corporation, Costain, Davy McKee, and Shell.

A series of firms expressed an interest in taking part in specific modernization projects in Poland. They did not rule out joint undertakings. (One of the world's leading pharmaceutical firms, Glaxomed, signed an agreement with "Polfa" and "Ciech" calling for the production of a new antibiotic, cefuroxine, in Poland.)

Minister Wojcik invited Trade Secretary Clarke to visit Poland.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD022232 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 -- Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari came on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation from Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The visit is expected to be another important stage in Polish-Indian relations marked for many years by far-reaching mutual understanding and significant convergence and even identity of views on key international issues. At the Warsaw Okecie Airport, the Indian guest was welcomed by Marian Orzechowski with members of the Foreign Ministry's authorities. Indian Charge D'Affaires a.i. Ajaci Choudhry was present.

The Indian foreign minister started his visit here from laying a wreath at the foot of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He also went to see buildings of historical interest at Warsaw's Old Town district and saw a film about Warsaw at the Royal Castle. He studied the castle's history and entered the visitor's book.

On the same day, Polish-Indian plenary talks, chaired by Marian Orzechowski and Naraian Dutt Tiwari, were held at the Foreign Ministry. The talks were preceded by a meeting of both states' diplomacy side.

Tonight, Poland's foreign minister gave dinner in honour of the Indian minister. Both ministers delivered speeches.

MILITARY POLICE CHIEF VIEWS COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

AU231417 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Mar 87 p 3

[Interview with Colonel Edmund Bula, chief of the International Military Service (military police), by Colonel Zdzislaw Janos: "An Awareness of the Responsibility of Tasks" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Janos] The Internal Military Service [WSW] is mainly associated with soldiers wearing hats with a white band.

[Bula] Indeed. Its most noticeable everyday work is preventive activity, which involves making sure that soldiers respect military order and discipline when away from their quarters, or operations aimed at protecting public property and public order, often carried out jointly with other state services and organs. However, these are merely a small part of the WSW's tasks, for there are considerably more; their primary purpose is to provide a counterintelligence screen for the Armed Forces and offer protection against all kinds of wrongdoing that sometimes occurs in the life and work of military units.

[Janos] In my opinion, it is no coincidence that the counterintelligence screen is given first place.

[Bula] Yes, especially because of the threat to our Army posed by the activity of Western intelligence services. In the modern world's continuing political struggle between two systems, the intelligence services of the capitalist countries are playing a special role. They perform special tasks at the service of the aggressive NATO political-military doctrine, which calls for a universal confrontation with the socialist countries. They are not only trying to gain essential data on our country's defenses at any price, but are also attempting subversive activity in trying to sow conflicts, upset the domestic situation, and weaken the economy. It is understandable that their activity increases when there are international tensions or when our domestic situation is sensitive.

We cannot remain passive in the face of such a real and, unfortunately, continuing threat.

[Janos] One can therefore assume that the WSW is a specialized structure of the Armed Forces enjoined with guaranteeing a specific kind of security for the army's functioning.

[Bula] By all means, because despite appearances, the state's defense potential is established not only on the training grounds and firing ranges, and not only in military units and institutions. Security directly affects the state's strength, which is established and consolidated by means of daily work by the whole of society. Preventing the adversary from gaining information about the Army's combat potential or learning plans about particular areas of national defense is also an important feature of the state's defense potential.

In view of the characteristic way in which the adversary is presently combining intelligence activity with subversion and propaganda, it is also becoming particularly important not to let any kind of political destruction percolate into the army from outside.

We should always realize that espionage and subversion are a part of the politics from a position of strength pursued by certain states and especially a part of the preparations for an armed confrontation. So it is no wonder that expenditures in these areas occupy major parts of the budgets of NATO countries, and that methods and technologies are constantly being improved. The traditional struggle between the adversary's intelligence and our counterintelligence has lost none of its acuteness; in fact, it has assumed strength. On the other hand, it is becoming more refined and technically complicated.

[Janos] What are the Western intelligence services interested in?

[Bula] Practically everything. Every sphere of our social, political, and economic life, and especially our defenses. They continue to remain interested in topics of a strategic nature -- the country's defense plans, the concept of armed forces deployment in case of an external threat, as well as operational and tactical information -- the use of units and military premises, changes in armament and equipment, training, and the combat readiness of tactical units and groups. They are also interested in economic matters, mainly the use of raw and other materials, plus military scientific-technological research and the latest technology used in the manufacture of products for military purposes. They attach great importance to investigating military policy and personnel, investigating persons at leadership posts, and learning about their qualifications and characteristics.

[Janos] It is generally believed that at a time of sputniks, lasers, and computers, intelligence can successfully gain all the necessary information with the aid of these modern technological resources.

[Bula] This is only apparently true. Without reducing their importance, I wish to stress that information received via live agents is still the most important source from an intelligence point of view. That is why Western special services are displaying particular energy in trying to recruit new informers. Every method is utilized here, whether pseudopolitical agitation, bribery, or temptation using the mirage of an affluent future life in the West. Apart from this, methods are used which are quite brutal, and terrorization and provocation are not rare. These are carried out here in Poland, and against our citizens abroad.

[Janos] Does that mean that modern technological resources are of relatively little use in espionage?

[Bula] Hardly! Every now and then, spy satellites observe objects of interest on our territory. A spy satellite crosses Poland practically every 2 hours. NATO radio electronic systems penetrate our airspace to tap radio communications and localize the country's defense components. Several times a day, some countries' reconnaissance aircraft and ships perform intelligence tasks on the edge of our territorial waters.

[Janos] So, demanding a strict adherence to work rules, governing radioelectronic systems and communications, and observing secrecy in correspondence is not just somebody's idea.

[Bula] Of course not. Intelligence centers contain entire teams of specialists in various fields who are constantly analyzing and amending information that has been received. Out of these frequently minor pieces they try to build a complete picture of our country's mobility and discover cracks where a strike would be the most effective and cause the greatest surprise. In the army's case, the purpose is to reconnoiter these cracks so as to make its combat tasks difficult on the battlefield. Counteracting this is the essence of counterintelligence work.

[Janos] However, there is no way of stopping the flow of information on our economy and even on what is happening in the Army. Every day there are dozens of articles, such as the ones in military newspapers.

[Bula] Press articles show everyday military life with its pluses and minuses, and express various views about military communities. Here we are hiding nothing. However, we must closely protect our defense plans, technological solutions, and other things that are of vital importance to the country's security. We are counteracting everything a potential adversary could use in order to weaken our security.

[Janos] We have spoken about counterintelligence activity. But there is one other sphere of WSW interest which perhaps it is very important for you to reveal, and as quickly as possible.

[Bula] The WSW and its cadres are an integral part of the armed forces and of military units and institutions. Hence it is important to us, as it is to the whole of the Polish People's Army, that there be as few negative events in our lives as possible. That is why we attached great importance to preventive work both in and outside barracks, to making military personnel sensitive to real dangers, reporting to commanders existing and potential negative phenomena, and suggesting appropriate remedies. One's own work style is important here. For example, the basic principles of preventive work by soldiers are persuasion and help in difficult situations. Intervention only occurs in those sporadic cases where military regulations have been broken. Even then we make sure that high military culture and tact by soldiers with white hatbands is observed. And this achieves the desired results.

After all, in the Army we are dealing with people of whom the great majority are good, disciplined soldiers. The few infringements of rules that take place are mainly the result of youthful carelessness.

I state with satisfaction that we possess many worthy examples, worth emulating, of soldiers and military employees who, full of citizenlike concern, react correctly and in a principled way to all manifestations of wrongdoing and violations of military law and order.

[Janos] That is a good opinion of military society that has been presented here.

[Bula] And a totally justified one. We draw our strength from society's acceptance and from concrete support from cadres who identify themselves with us fully in the struggle against the adversary. Every day we feel these cadres fully understand our tasks, which are performed for the benefit of the common cause. We have many examples showing that firmly embedded in the minds of military personnel is the conviction that the WSW is shielding them from the enemy, always ready to bring aid to wherever the first signs of wrongdoing occur. This is clearly illustrated by the letters received from military persons and civilians and various institutions expressing recognition and thanks.

We also receive much unselfish help from this quarter. We are paying great attention to the frequent suggestions on how to improve our army's protection. I address the highest esteem and thanks to their authors.

[Janos] What you are doing stirs the imagination and establishes a picture of your service that is full of adventures.

[Bula] It is in fact very difficult work, requiring high specialist qualifications and patience, for we are frequently dealing with a shrewd and refined adversary who is well trained and equipped with ultramodern intelligence technology. The basis of our work consists of persistently collecting data, checking it many times over, and combining it into a cohesive and logical whole.

We act in teams that are mutually compatible and well organized. Persistence, resilience, special abilities, and great commitment are essential. Without these it would be impossible to achieve positive results. Our people possess these characteristics, and their conduct is always accompanied by profound humanitarianism and concern for the welfare of the individual and of every soldier. They are ready to make sacrifices. They often perform their tasks during their spare time.

[Janos] I suppose this effort encounters the right assessment. The minister of national defense has said that your work "serves defense, toughens the Armed Forces, and lets them feel that there is a service that cares, that shelters the soldier, protects him against wrongdoing, and accompanies him without fail." This is a high assessment.

[Bula] It contains the sense of our work. While fighting wrongdoing with full principle-mindedness, we are not fighting against man, but for him. At the same time, the words of our superior oblige us to undertake even more intensive service and work for the sake of the armed forces and the country's defense. I wish to stress that all WSW soldiers and employees remember this every day and realize the responsibility of the tasks resting on their shoulders.

[Janos] Thank you for the talk.

RCP CC PLENUM CONVENES, APPROVES CADRE CHANGES

AU252011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES March 25, 1987 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP took place on March 24 and 25, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian communist party; [passage omitted]

The report on the first item on the agenda [on plan fulfillment in the first quarter of 1987] was delivered by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The debates included an exacting and responsible analysis of the results scored in the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of this year, in the more efficient utilization of the production capacities, of the whole potential of the national economy. At the same time, the analysis covered the causes of the shortcomings that led to failure of fulfillment of some plan indices and emphasis was placed on the measures taken for the improvement of the whole economic activity. Presented were also the steps taken in agriculture for the completion the soonest of all spring operations. [as received]

The participants in the plenary meeting highlighted the special importance of the documents submitted for debate, of the measures set, that ensure the further strengthening of the party ranks, its growing leading role in all domains of activity, the improvement of the work style and methods of the party bodies and organizations, the intensification of their political and organizational activity for the fulfillment of the party resolutions and directives. It was also emphasized that the measures taken helped the implementation in the best of conditions of the party's cadre policy. At the same time, this ensures the most operative handling of the proposals, intimations and applications of the working people, in harmony with the party resolutions and the country's law, and encourages an ever wider participation of the masses in running the affairs of society, in developing the revolutionary worker democracy.

Reasserting their full adhesion to the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, the participants in the plenary meeting laid stress on the special importance and wide reverberation of the actions and initiatives taken in the international arena by the party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, for the implementation of disarmament, the setting in of a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and cooperation, for building a better and juster world free of arms and wars, where all the peoples may focus their creative efforts on their free and independent development along the path of economic and social progress.

The Central Committee unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate and related to this a resolution was endorsed and is to be released.

As far as the organizational problems in the agenda are concerned, the plenum approved:

-- The release of Miu Dobrescu from the office of chairman of the Central Party Collegium, related to his being assigned another activity;

-- The nomination of Nicolae Constantin for election chairman [as received] of the Collegium by the Central Party Collegium;

-- The release of Alexandrina Gainuse from the office of member of the Executive Political Committee, related to her being assigned another activity;

-- The release of Iosif Banc from the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP and member of the Executive Political Committee, upon his request, owing to the state of his health and his pensioning.

At the conclusion of the plenary meeting RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Ceausescu Speaks to Plenum

AU272151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech given by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the RCP Central Committee plenum, held on 24-25 March in Bucharest.

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: The RCP Central Committee plenum has discussed important issues of party activity regarding the fulfillment of the plan for the current year and of the modernization and organization programs, economic-financial norm setting, as well as a number of other measures. The plan provisions for this year and the programs adopted last year for various sectors of activity are well-known. They have been extensively discussed by the bodies of our workers' revolutionary democracy and by the Central Committee, and have been endorsed by the Grand National Assembly.

We are virtually at the beginning of the year. Almost 3 months have passed and we can say that, although we encountered some difficulties caused by the winter conditions earlier this year and by some shortcomings manifested in the activity of various sectors, the achievements are not up to the level of the provisions in the plans and programs for these months. Indeed, many comrades who took the floor during the plenum assured us that, as of this month -- March -- they will make up for a large amount of this quarter's shortcomings. During the Political Executive Committee [PEC] discussions held with the managerial councils of various ministries, measures were established to appropriately fulfill the plan and programs for this year.

During the past few days discussions were held on ways to carry out work in all sectors to fulfill plan provisions for the second quarter of this year and make up for shortfalls that might occur at the end of this quarter. We have all the material conditions to carry this out. We have everything we need in order to appropriately fulfill the plans and programs we adopted for this year, and thus consolidate the achievements of the first year of the Eighth 5-year Plan and ensure the firm advance toward the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress regarding our country's transition -- by the year 1990 -- to a new development level, that of a medium-developed socialist country. Likewise, we have the conditions to firmly implement the organization and modernization programs, the economic and financial norm setting, and the intensive development of all sectors of activity.

Proceeding from all these facts, decisive measures are required -- in all sectors, units, and counties -- with a view toward unflinchingly fulfilling all indexes of the plan provisions and implementing the programs established for various fields of activity. While focusing on the overall fulfillment of all indexes of the development plans, we should also attach great importance to achieving item-specified production. I believe that all ministries, central departments, enterprises, and all counties should take decisive measures so that in March we can ensure the unflinching fulfillment of item-specified production -- a decisive factor for plan fulfillment and for appropriately completing the whole activity.

I believe that the government, the central planning bodies, and all central departments should review and establish firm and compulsory measures for fulfilling this decisive indicator of item-specified production. As I have mentioned several times -- and I wish to stress it again -- we do not need general commodity production, which in terms of its value can be achieved in various other ways -- including through internal turnover -- by moving goods from one place to another. We do not need value! We need a reduction in goods turnover, the attainment of greater integration, and the fulfillment of item-specified production. Only in this way can the appropriate conditions be ensured to develop the country and unflinchingly implement the objectives of the plan for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period.

You know the plan provisions, on the whole and at a regional level. I believe that greater attention should be paid to fulfillment of the plan regarding the development of regional production, the development of each country in accordance with the established objectives for item-specified production, for commodity production, and for the other indicators that ensure the harmonious development of all regions of the country.

In this respect, I would like to draw your attention to developing the small-scale industry and services, focusing mainly on their achievements within the units of the people's councils, the network of handicraft cooperation, the agricultural production cooperatives, and consumers' cooperatives.

We should do all we can -- as was decided by the 13th RCP Congress -- to generally solve the problem of small-scale industry in the current 5-year plan period, in accordance with the requirements of various sectors, as well as the issue of services to all citizens of the country.

I believe that our central departments should review all the indicators, issue recommendations, and precisely establish the subjects which require greater attention in these activity sectors. We should focus not only on value indicators, which are established per county, but also on fulfilling item specified production in small-scale industry and on the real achievement of the services required. In this respect we should ensure the fulfillment of all plan provisions regarding the overall development of industry throughout the country and on a regional level.

In accordance with the plan provisions and the issues we recently discussed within the PEC, greater attention should be paid to energy issues in this year's activity. We have had difficulties with energy because putting coal-powered capacities into operation was not carried out on time and in accordance with the plan provisions -- about 1,000 MW were not put into operation at all -- and the repair work established for last year, which also amounts to about 800MW, was not carried out. If we had acquired the additional production of 800-1,000MW from coal-powered stations, we would not have faced any energy problems. In addition to all these factors -- I also have to repeat this in the plenum -- hydroelectric power was down 800-1,000MW because of the drought that reduced the amount of available water. Nevertheless, even under these conditions, if we had obtained the expected 800-1,000MW from the coal-powered stations, we would not have experienced any energy problems. I stress this fact because the Ministry of Electrial Power, the other ministries that produce material and equipment, and the counties should take all possible measures to completely fulfill the established plans. The implementation of these measures should start in March, in accordance with the established requirements, so that by this fall we should put into production over 1,000MW coal-powered capacities and ensure repair work on power units equivalent to 1,500MW of installed power.

Accordingly, we should also put the hydropower stations into production, considering that the represent an important energy production volume and their operation will ensure an important quantity of energy.

This year there is no overall development issue greater than decisively solving the energy problem. I bring this issue before the Central Committee in order to draw the attention of the respective sectors to it, and to ask them to report to the Central Committee plenum in October on the way they have implemented the measures established for this field.

Likewise, we should take measures to fulfill the production of oil, coal, and other necessary minerals.

I do not want to refer to every other sector of activity. Their plan provisions and programs are well known. All the ministries -- metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry, machine building, and other sectors -- should resolutely proceed to taking and applying all the established measures regarding appropriate operation and plan fulfillment.

Nevertheless, I must mention that, in spite of the difficult conditions that were manifested at a certain time in the field of energy, through better organization and with a greater sense of responsibility we could have considerably reduced these difficulties so that they would not have affected plan fulfillment, all the more so, since in February and the whole of March we could not speak of lack of energy. I also have to tell the plenum that virtually no ministry used up the alloted amount of energy in March. Therefore, it is not lack of energy which caused the shortfalls, but the negative state of affairs in the activity of the management of ministries, central departments, and enterprises, and the lack of proper organization in carrying out activity.

There is one ministry that steadily exceeds energy consumption -- and it should not do so; this is the Ministry of Electric Power, which exceeds consumption in transporting and even producing power.

I stress this because nobody should find justification in mentioning the energy problem; as a matter of fact, nobody mentioned the energy problem in the plenum today. It should be understood that the major issue is to take all the necessary measures for better organization, and to ensure better operation of installations!

A very important issue for achieving production is to ensure the maintenance and timely repair of equipment, and the strengthening of discipline and order. Much of our control activity in the past few weeks showed that the major shortfalls -- including in the field of metallurgy -- are connected with the lack of discipline, disorder, and a lack of responsibility, starting with the management of the ministry down to the last worker. I mention this issue in the plenum because all Central Committee members in all sectors and all countries should take action to put an end to such a negative state of affairs. I repeat: We have all we need in order to appropriately fulfill the plan, and we must fulfill it!

We should pay particular attention to exports; the activity in achieving production earmarked for exports does not please us. There are some problems in connection with contracts; nevertheless, we have contracts which ensure the complete fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter and for the second quarter. We have CTS [expansion unknown] contracts and the lack of orders cannot justify failure to completely fulfill the plan. [paragraph continues]

And it is very difficult to accept the excuse of a lack of contracts when, in the first 2 months of this year, we lost hard currency contracts amounting to tens of millions of dollars because production was not achieved on schedule; last year we lost almost 200 million dollars. We must add to this issue the problem of quality, which is still causing us many difficulties.

All the necessary measures should be taken to ensure better organization and the timely achievement of production at an appropriate technical and quality level.

I stressed several times that exports, foreign trade, and international cooperation are necessary requirements for the Romanian economy to appropriately carry out the whole activity and ensure the overall fulfillment of the country's socioeconomic development programs. We must pay greater attention to developing cooperation in production, strengthening participation in fulfilling the programs established within CEMA, to specialization in production, and to active participation in research and new technology programs as well as in the whole activity. We must do all we can to ensure the appropriate operation of CEMA's activity which plays -- and in the future will continue to play -- an important role in the appropriate cooperation among the member countries, in developing each country's economy, and in raising the general material and cultural standard of each nation.

At the same time, we should strengthen relations with socialist countries which are not CEMA members, with developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries, actively participating in the international division of labor, promoting various forms of cooperation, and firmly insisting on achieving long-term contracts, and thus appropriately carry out the whole activity. All ministries, central departments, and all units must decisively fulfill their duties and their highly responsible tasks in the various fields.

We should take serious measures for the timely achievement of investments. We have lags, so we should use every opportunity and the established means to appropriately implement the investment programs and put new capacities into operation in all sectors and in all counties.

We will have to take resolute measures in order to reduce energy and material consumption. The programs are well-known and I do not want to insist on them too much. Strict observance of consumption norms is a requirement for appropriately carrying out the whole activity in all sectors.

Reducing consumption is also a very serious issue in the field of investments. I would like to inform the plenum that we have taken all the necessary measures; as of the second quarter of this year, we will reduce consumption of concrete by 20 percent, that of metal by 16 percent, and of cable by an average of 50 percent. This great reduction in cable is the result of a great abuse in design and investment -- drawing cables to the left and to the right without any reason, including a tendency towards double power and telephone lines. We decided to put an end to this state of affairs, this inconceivable robbery of the national economy. It is very important that all sectors and all counties review their activity and take action to observe the established reduction, and also come up with new proposals regarding the continuous reduction of material consumption. We established that in a couple of weeks new material consumption norms in the field of investments should be set up, norms which wil be compulsory for all -- starting with the designer -- and which will include both the quantity and the kind of material that has to be used in one project or another.

Generally, we should take more decisive action in norm setting, but especially in observing the norms we already have.

We still have very large material stocks. I also mention this at this plenum because I believe that all Central Committee members, all our party aktiv, and the whole party should take most decisive action in order to observe the norms of eliminating surplus stocks, because only in this way will we be able to carry out all our activity properly.

We will have to pay greater attention to improving quality and raising the technological level of the whole activity, and we will have to work unflinchingly in order to fulfill the program to increase labor productivity. Likewise, decisive measures have to be taken to increase profitability and economic efficiency and firmly apply financial-economic norms in all sectors of activity.

Generally, we will have to give greater attention to the activity of improving all our products and of setting forth and implementing new technologies -- here I am referring to industry, in particular. One can say that the current 5-year plan period -- including this year -- is decisive for the activity of renewing production and modernizing and firmly applying the scientific-technological revolution in all fields of activity.

Decisive measures are required in order to improve the management system of the whole of activity. I believe that, in this respect, greater attention should be paid to increasing the responsibility of central departments as the bodies that manage all sectors of activity on economic principles.

As far as agriculture is concerned, we have extensively discussed this year's plan, and you are familiar with the appropriate decisions that have adopted. This year we must achieve an output of more than 32 million tonnes of grain and appropriate yields of vegetables, grapes, fruit, and other plants.

Owing to weather conditions, we are lagging behind to a certain extent with our sowing activity and our spring operations in general. We have to take every necessary measure to shorten the execution of agricultural operations as much as possible. We have to carry out the first and second stage operations simultaneously and, as soon as weather conditions improve, proceed to third-stage sowing operations. Actually, we should no longer take into account stage by stage sowing operations; we must now proceed to carry out all agricultural operations at the same time, but according to priorities.

We must take appropriate crop tending measures to ensure that planned outputs are achieved this year and that there are proper supplies of early vegetables for our people.

Special attention must be given to the situation in the animal breeding sector. The recent census demonstrated that there are serious lags in the livestock breeding. The slaughter rate of cattle and sheep is too high in numerous counties. I do not want to discuss this problem at this plenum, although we must probably discuss it and take measures in this respect. The Political Executive Committee worked out a program of measures to put this sector in order and to ensure the implementation of this year's provisions regarding an increase in livestock, especially cattle and sheep. All these provisions have been sent to the counties -- I hope they are well known -- and action must be taken to conform with those provisions. Firm measures are also necessary to ensure an increase in agricultural yields and foodstuffs in keeping with the provisions of the self-sufficiency program and the requirements of the state stocks.

Since we have discussed the problems of agriculture at length, the only thing I want to do now is to draw attention to both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food Industry, as well as all agricultural bodies, people's councils, and county party committees. They should take firm measures in all sectors of activity, as I have pointed out, so that this year we will optimally implement our plan provisions in agriculture and achieve the targets of the new agrarian revolution. Agriculture holds a very important place in our national economy, it constitutes a decisive factor for all our socioeconomic development and for implementing the programs of building socialism and communism!

Proceeding from last year's results and from the provisions of the current year and the overall 5-year plan, firm measures are necessary to perfect the actions of leading and organizing all activities. We have worked out a system for self-management and self-administration, that is, a broadly democratic leadership system for all activities. We have programs for the current 5-year plan regarding the organization and modernization of all activities. The current year plays a decisive role in this respect, because we have to implement the major part of the provisions and programs for the present 5-year plan.

In all the units I visited I noted that enterprises have such plans and programs Unfortunately, due attention is not paid -- beginning with central bodies on down to the grass roots levels -- to implementing on schedule the measures stipulated in those programs. Therefore I insist that all necessary measures be taken so that activities will be generally improved in the second quarter.

Concerning the further development of self-management and self-administration, the operation of the new financial-economic mechanism, and the implementation of the principles of workers revolutionary democracy are concerned, I believe that -- taking into consideration that more than 15 years have passed since these bodies and forms of democratic management started operating -- we must examine them and see what results have been achieved so far in order to draw the necessary conclusions. We must see what is positive and what is still negative in various sectors of activity, in order to take the necessary measures aimed at a firm application of self-management in all areas and at the constant development and proper functioning of the democratic bodies we have. Developing democracy and the participation of the broad people's masses and of all people in the management of all areas constitutes a decisive factor for building socialism and communism, for the general improvement of our country's level of civilization, and for strengthening our country's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the second group of problems is linked to the activity carried out in various areas by party bodies and organizations, and in the way our party fulfills its historic mission as the leading political force of the whole nation, and as the organizer and leader of the people in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

On the basis of the reports discussed today, our party continued to strengthen itself in 1986. Today it has some 3,640,000 members; more than 120,000 new members joined the party last year. What is worth stressing is that 65 percent of the new party members last year came from the workers, 15 percent from the peasantry, and almost 20 percent from engineers, economists, research cadres, education, and other sectors.

As a result of the attention the party paid to women's active participation in overall political and social activity, last year 50 percent of the new party members were women, and the total number of women in the party exceeds 34 percent. [paragraph continues]

We have not reached the target percentage for women put forward by the party congress, namely, at least 40 percent; but by maintaining an admission rate of 50 percent women to the party every year, and with the annual increase in women's influence in the party, demonstrates we are proceeding along a positive road, illustrating the correctness of our party's policy of firmly -- not theoretically -- ensuring concrete conditions for the women's active participation on an equal footing in all sociopolitical activities. (loud applause)

Accordingly, we have a positive social and national composition which reflects the general structure of our people. I would like to mention that almost 80 percent of the new party members come from the ranks of the Union of Communist Youth. This is normal because -- in conformity with the statute provisions -- young people may join the Communist Party only if they come from among the ranks of the Union of Communist Youth; and currently the best and the most active, that is, the majority of young people in all sectors of activity, join the ranks of the communist youth.

As you know, from the point of view of age we have a good, I could say, a young party; this accounts for its force and for the prospects of further enhancing and strengthening our party's leading role in all areas.

Based on everything our party represents today, we must give priority to vigorously increasing the reponsibility of Communists and to improving their professional, technical, scientific, ideological, and political training.

We must see to it that only the best working people in all areas are admitted to the ranks of the party; people who, through their overall activity, not only demonstrate their adherence to the cause of socialism -- because all our people demonstrate this -- but also through entering the RCP, our nation's leading political force, they are ready to assume the responsibility of carrying out more intensive activity aimed at uniting the efforts of the whole nation in implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy. We do not need a great number of party members; what we need are party members with a revolutionary spirit and a spirit of struggle for work in the service of socialism, the homeland, the people, and for the cause of the party. (loud applause)

We must constantly perfect the activity of the party bodies and organizations. We have more than 70,000 party organizations. There is currently no economic and social unit, no village, and no sector without powerful party organizations. We have an important number of party committees. We have to perfect the activity of all party organizations and bodies, and increase their responsibility and role in the proper organization of activity in the sectors in which they work. Proceeding from what I said under different circumstances, namely, the activity of Communists and of the party bodies and organizations should be judged not by words or the number of meetings held, but by how they implement the party decisions and the socioeconomic development programs. The economic plans and programs for the modernization of all areas, for the development of science, education, and culture are decisive, basic programs which should be taken into consideration by all Communists and by all party bodies and organizations!

Many of the failings we have had and discussed in this plenum could have been voiced if party bodies and organizations acted with greater responsibility and appropriately fulfilled their mission and role.

We must pay greater attention to the party aktiv and mobilize a greater number of party activists in implementing the party decisions, the country's laws, optimally carrying out their activity in all areas. [paragraph continues]

The party aktiv plays a decisive role in supporting the party bodies and organizations in their activity; therefore, we must ay the necessary attention to it, and rely on it more than we have up to now.

Accordingly, we must develop democracy within the party, criticism and self-criticism, and must firmly apply the Statute provisions on party life, organization of general meetings, periodical renewal of party cadres in various sectors, and on the discussion -- within the party and in conferences -- of the nomination of candidates for higher bodies. The Statute includes excellent and very democratic provisions. However, I must say that in my view these provisions are not applied appropriately everywhere. Therefore, firm action to resolutely apply the Statute's democratic principles is necessary. This will strengthen and raise the general standard of party activity, constituting a decisive factor for enhancing its leading role in all areas, including developing workers revolutionary democracy in Romania in general.

We must already begin preparing for the national party conference which will be held in the fall of this year. The preparatory work for the conference must focus on fulfillment of the socioeconomic plans and programs, improvement of the party activity and of leadership, and the firm application of democratic forms of leadership in all sectors, so that we may go to the national conference with increasingly better results in all areas. The conference must actually be an occasion to sum up not only our activity after the party congress, but also the application of long-term measures aimed at developing democracy and the masses', and people's participation in the leadership of society. It must outline prospects and put forward ways and means to continue our homeland's development, to strengthen the party and enhance its leading role as a decisive factor in implementing the 5-year plan and the 13th RCP congress decisions, and the program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society, and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud applause)

Esteemed Comrades, we have also discussed the problem of the cadre policy. You are acquainted with action that was taken in 1986 to implement the Statute provisions and the country's laws regarding the promotion of cadres in various sectors of activity. On the whole, we can say that we have good cadres in all sectors. As a matter of fact, everything we have achieved is the result of the work performed by the party and cadres, and by the party aktiv in all areas. All these achievements are the result of the activity of all working people, and of all our people. Within this framework we must stress the role played by the party aktiv and by our party cadres in various sectors. However, to be just -- as it were -- we also have a number of failings. Unfortunately, there are still some activists and cadres -- not very many, but unfortunately there are some -- who are not up to the mark of the trust and tasks entrusted to them. There are some people who think they are doing the party, the state, or the people a favor if they hold various positions and do not do their duties. It is necessary for each person to understand very well that each person in the position entrusted by the party, the state, and the people in various areas is duty bound to spare no efforts to implement our state's general domestic and foreign policy. The work of activists and of cadres from all sectors is judged, not on the basis of declarations and not by the number of reports, but by concrete, tangible results achieved in their respective sectors of activity!

Our laws and the Party Statute envisage that in promoting cadres, we must also proceed from the way those who are to be promoted fulfill their tasks, what action they take, and what results they have achieved -- and only in relation to this should they be promoted in various sectors. However, all this is not always taken into consideration. Unfortunately, some people are still promoted for reasons of friendship or for other reasons which have nothing to do with the way those people have demonstrated how they can implement the party and state decisions, and have nothing to do with their professional, technical, scientific, and ideological-political knowledge.

We have to make the necessary improvements in the activity of promoting cadres. We must firmly apply the Statute provisions and the country's laws regarding cadre rotation. We must understand that this system is a requirement of the multifaceted shaping of our cadres, so they can work in any field the party and state requires. If this problem of professional training, of acquiring extensive knowledge, and of being able to change to another activity easily -- according to the requirements of the development of science and technology -- is posed for workers, technicians, and engineers, then we need, all the more so, multifaceted cadres who are able to transfer from one field to another with ease within political activity and in the area of socioeconomic leadership. This holds true throughout the world, comrades! The person who can perform only one single activity cannot be viewed as an activities or as leadership personnel! Such an activist cannot fulfill his tasks under favorable conditions.

This is why the problem of personnel rotation, of transferring from one activity to another, must be viewed as a requirement for promotion and as constantly improving the activity in various sectors. If a man changes from one activity to another, this should not be viewed as a sanction, except in such cases where the respective decision or measure is intended as a sanction, because we have such situations as well. Personnel rotation must be viewed as a normal thing. No one should feel that if he is transferred from one activity to another this expresses mistrust. On the contrary, changing from one activity to another, equivalent activity -- lower or higher -- means appreciation and shows the party's trust in the respective activist. At the same time we must firmly respect and apply the laws on considering at least three proposals before selecting one of the three people for one activity or another. We believe that this is necessary, that it is a normal requirement in the democratic activity of developing our society.

Generally speaking, I would like to stress that we have made very good decisions in the cadres area, and have achieved positive results. The time has come, however, to proceed towards firmly applying these decisions; this will benefit the party, our state and people, our country's general development, and our party aktiv in general.

One particularly important problem of the party's overall activity is a more intensive concern with improving the political-ideological level of training the party aktiv, cadres, and the party. We have to adopt a number of measures to perfect this activity, to constantly improve the political-ideological level of training of the party, the cadres, and the aktiv -- an objective requirement for the proper progress of all activities.

We have a good party activity system; however, we must perfect its substance and generally intensify work as part and parcel of the activity of educating all our people in the spirit of socialist revolutionary concepts and of raising the general level of knowledge of the working people. This activity is of particular importance for the party and our state, and for all areas! We must thoroughly understand that new problems that are posed in all areas, the tremendous achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge in general, and the new discoveries in various areas require people with broad horizons and a great revolutionary spirit, people receptive to everything that is new, and determined to boldly promote what is new in all areas!

I have said more than once -- and I want to repeat -- that if we want to be and stay a revolutionary party, we must be firmly anchored in the revolutionary concept about the world and life, and in the principles of scientific socialism. However, we must also constantly seek to understand the new realities brought about by the achievements of science in all areas; we must perfect our revolutionary concept because only then will our party be able to fulfill its historic mission under any conditions ensure -- and I am convinced of this -- that our people are led toward the high pinnacles of a society without classes, communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

The plenum also discussed an important problem linked to how the various notifications and letters from the working people are solved. Last year more than 1 and 1/2 million of our working people approached the party and state bodies; 800,000 of them called personally. I view this as a very important thing, as an expression of trust in the party and state, as an expression that the people know if they approach the party and state with important, less important, or even personal things, they will receive an answer; thus they know that there is indeed someone to solve their problems. This is an expression of the party's links with the masses and these links must be constantly developed and strengthened in any form. Strengthening links with the masses and solving, in a timely way, the problems raised by our citizens in various areas is one of the basic questions of the workers revolutionary democracy and of strengthening the party force and its leading role in all sectors of activity. Settling problems in time and under favorable conditions by the state bodies is also an of expression of those bodies' strengthened links with the people and of their fulfilling their role in our society.

We must make better use of democratic forms in all areas and we must give broader scope to "The Rostrum of Democracy," which creates conditions for the masses to have their say in various sectors of activity.

In general, in the party and the overall society we must constantly see to it that the country's most important decisions and laws are extensively discussed, within the party and by all people, before they are submitted for approval to the legislative bodies, the Grand National Assembly. After they have been adopted, these laws and decisions should be discussed extensively so that they are well understood, and so that all people and all the party will engage in implementing them with all their might. Ensuring that the party and all people understand the country's decisions and laws properly is a decisive factor and a requirement for proper leadership, for developing workers revolutionary democracy, for the people's participation in the leadership of all sectors of activity, and for consciously forging their own free and independent future! (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, as far as our international activity is concerned, I spoke about this recently, and our party's position on the most important problems of the present-day world is known.

Last year, too, our party acted extensively to develop relations with communist and workers parties, with socialist, social-democratic, and other democratic parties and progressive forces; exchanges of delegations and contacts at various levels were intensified. I think this is very important for international activity and for constantly strengthening the unity and solidarity among the international communist and workers movement, and among all parties and forces that favor democracy, peace, and socioeconomic progress. We will continue to act with great determination in this direction! We will also struggle to strengthen the solidarity and unity of the communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, respect for each party's right to independently formulate its general political line, and ruling out any outside interference in domestic affairs. We believe that, under the current difficult international circumstances, this unity plays a particular role in the overall activity aimed at a new solution to the complex international problems.

Strengthening unity and solidarity is by no means at variance with the independence of each party and its independent activity. On the contrary, they are two aspects that condition each other, and that strengthen and fortify the international communist and workers movement. (loud applause)

We favor -- I want to repeat -- broad relations with the socialists and social-democrats, and with other forces in the belief that this is a requirement of the joint struggle for social progress, for peace, disarmament, and for a better and more just world. We will intensify our international activity in this spirit.

In accordance with our general policy, we will do all we can for our country to make an increasingly active contribution to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe the time has come -- and it is possible -- to reach an accord on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe this year as a first step toward eliminating all nuclear arsenals on the European continent and throughout the world.

The principles of our international policy, which we promoted last year in conformity with the 13th RCP Congress decisions, have demonstrated in all fields that our decisions are correct and that we are promoting an international policy that is not only fully in keeping with the interests of our nation, but also with the interests of cooperation and peace throughout the world. It is in this spirit that we will continue all our activities!

We are firmly convinced that by acting in a united way, it lies in the peoples' power to impose disarmament, peace, and the achievement of new, democratic relations based on equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. We are firmly convinced that the peoples will be triumphant, building a world of equality of rights among all nations! (prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I would like to stress once again the problems discussed in the plenum. The decisions we have adopted are of particular importance for our overall socioeconomic development and for constantly strengthening our party and its leading role in all areas.

I want to express the conviction that all members of our Central Committee, all party bodies and organizations, and the whole party will act with greater determination to unflinchingly implement all laws, programs, and decisions, and all provisions regarding this year's development and development throughout the 5-year plan, and that we will come to the National Conference with important results in all areas. I also want to express the conviction that all working people and all our people will resolutely follow the party and closely united with it, they will do all they can to ensure the implementation of all our homeland's development programs aimed at improving the material and cultural standard of living, strengthening our country's material and cultural potential, and ensuring Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

With this conviction, I wish all Central Committee members, the whole party aktiv, all working people, and all people much good health and happiness! (prolonged applause and cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!" All those present in the hall stand up and give long-standing ovations to the party -- our nation's leading force -- to the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON THATCHER VISIT TO USSR

LD022156 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Here is our topical foreign policy commentary at the end of Margaret Thatcher's visit to Moscow. The Thatcher-Gorbachev dialogue, which lasted for several hours, has opened the doors of understanding between the East and West. Here is Milika Sundic.

[Sundic] The discussion about the most difficult issue on the agenda of the 11-hour dialogue in the Kremlin between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the Soviet party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev -- that is, the issue of reducing and limiting nuclear missiles in Europe -- failed to produce a common response to the key issue of the present-day world: What is the easiest way to arrive at a stable and lasting peace? Is it by continued reliance on nuclear weapons or by their total elimination?

Margaret Thatcher adhered to her view that nuclear weapons have secured peace in the postwar world and that the West cannot relinquish them. Like Reagan, she approves of the Soviet initiative to remove medium-range missiles from Europe but under the condition that the Soviet Union reduces the number of its short-range missiles and conventional weapons. Moscow, of course, was not surprised by Margaret Thatcher's determination to defend her well-publicized views, and was very cautious not to act rashly over any issue that could hurt the guest's vanity. Mikhail Gorbachev viewed his dialogue with the British prime minister both as an opportunity for healing the rift between the East and West and as an initial stage of negotiations with the United States.

The general impression is that this kind of approach to the talks led to the joint assessment of the Kremlin meeting as enabling the two sides to make a major step toward advancing the dialogue in all aspects, both on the international and on the bilateral scene.

Nothing more could have been expected from this meeting, especially in view of the fact that no one knows what Shultz' coming visit to Moscow will bring, and what the future holds for Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union is prepared to work toward an understanding with the West, but only on the basis of equal security for all. Shultz' visit to Moscow could be a turning point in this direction as its outcome will determine when Reagan and Gorbachev will meet for the third time, and whether the two superpowers will be able to coordinate their positions on removing medium-range missiles from Europe.

The Americans closely followed Margaret Thatcher's visit to Moscow and her dialogue with Mikhail Gorbachev. If their assessment of the visit is positive, this will determine Shultz' attitude when he arrives in the Soviet capital on 13 April. If Margaret Thatcher's statement that her visit to Moscow was the most interesting and most meaningful visit in her career is anything to go by, then Washington should be expected to interpret it as a go-ahead for negotiations with Moscow. This would reiterate that the Thatcher-Gorbachev talks were successful, on the whole not only as regards relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, but also East-West relations.

MIKULIC, ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD280653 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2035 GMT 27 Mar 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic received today Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

As noted in the talks, which were attended by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav-Algerian relations are successfully developing with a constant high- and top-level dialogue. It was set out that the dialogue should continue with the aim of promoting and strengthening cooperation, especially at the economic level.

The need for a greater engagement of the international community in resolving the debt problem and the difficult position of the developing countries was pointed out in the talks. The discussion also covered the activities of the nonaligned countries, and certain other questions on international relations, especially the situation in the Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East regions.

Mikulic and Ibrahimi assessed that new efforts are needed to raise trade between the two countries to a higher level. The readiness was set out for an expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria through higher forms of economic relations, such as joint investments, industrial cooperation and joint tendering on third markets.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM ISSUES STATEMENT ON MEETING

AU241521 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] At its session held on 17 March and chaired by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed -- in light of the realization of the 13th LCY Congress decisions -- the current international position and main directions of foreign political engagement of Yugoslavia in contemporary conditions and trends in the world. The introductory speech was made by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

As was announced, it was pointed out at the session that our country's independent road of development upon the foundations of socialist self-management, the specific contribution to the progressive trends in the world and along with resolute and successful opposition to all pressures have given Yugoslavia a great reputation in the struggle for peace and for international cooperation on an equal footing. Yugoslavia's prominent place in the Nonaligned Movement, the continuity of the independent and nonaligned foreign policy established and implemented under Tito's leadership, realized through constant and planned activity, have firmed world belief about our country's consistency and active contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament, independence, and the original principles of the nonaligned policy, which is one of the foundations of Yugoslavia's role and influence in international relations.

It was pointed out in this connection that the nonaligned policy has been and remains an unchangeable expression and support for our independence and active contribution to building more stable and just relations in the world, particularly under the complex international conditions of today.

Pointing out on this occasion as well, that the policy of nonalignment represents a cornerstone of the foreign policy of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia in its relations with other countries and in all the spheres of international relations, the LCY Central Committee Presidium puts Communists under obligation to resolutely oppose all attempts to question any aspect of this policy.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium points out that economic relations between Yugoslavia and foreign countries are one of the key areas of our overall international image. In this connection, it is of the greatest significance to ensure a more dynamic and evenly directed development of our economic cooperation with foreign countries; in particular, economic exchange with nonaligned and developing countries should be increased in accordance with the overall foreign-political orientation of the SFRY.

At the session it was pointed out that the prestige and activity of Yugoslavia on the international stage, today as always in the past, depends very much on our international situation, the effectiveness of the action of subjective socialist forces of our society on the effective elimination of accumulated economic and other difficulties which we are facing in the present stage of our development. Because of this, the Presidium points out the need for an even more resolute involvement of all subjective forces and social factors in solving the current problem of our social and economic development, which is of key significance for further strengthening the SFRY's international position, as well as its stability and prestige in the world.

At the session, stress was laid on the significance of socialization and democratization of our foreign policy and on the obligations of those pertinent organs and organizations of the LC. The obligations fall within the framework of ideological and political work on implementing the stands and decisions of the 13th congress and the effort to stimulate and even more active participation and influence of working people and citizens in the formation of our foreign policy and its uniform implementation. In this connection it is necessary to ensure coordination and coordinated activity of all participants in realizing the joint established uniform foreign policy of the SFRY.

In the present international situation, which has the characteristics of a historically complex and crucial moment, particular importance is given to the ability of progressive social forces to provide solid answers to new questions and dilemmas brought about by social development, and to open up the vision of social transformation in the conditions of deep and inevitable changes under the influence of scientific and technological revolution. The greatest contribution should be made by new know-how and experience in constructing world economic and political relations that are equitable and democratic. From this position the Presidium points out the great significance of international cooperation, and the wide activity of the LCY and other sociopolitical organizations with progressive parties and movements of various ideological and political orientations, as well the need for joint efforts, without ideological exclusivism, in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

The Presidium also discussed a report on some current questions and problems of the work and development of Tito's scholarship fund for young workers and workers' children in Yugoslavia. The Presidium supported the directions of a further, even more intense and comprehensive development of the fund, whose main aim is to constantly promote the expert, general educational, and cultural level of workers' offspring, and thereby of the working class as a whole.

The Presidium was also informed about the current questions of implementing intervention laws which coordinate expenditure trends with the established policy and disposable income. In particular, the Presidium was informed about the laws on the temporary ban against distributing part of social funds for personal income and joint expenditure. The reports were submitted by Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, and Milos Milosavlejev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Starting from the conclusions of the 4th session of the LCY Central Committee and the orientations of the 13th Congress of the LCY, the Presidium stressed that Communists and other subjective factors should make efforts to assure the established development and economic policy, as well as the policy of relations in distribution, are upheld and implemented consistently, since these policies are the essential prerequisites for a consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. Particular stress was laid on the need to coordinate social and political activity to ensure the consistent and uniform application of the established policy and intervention laws in the area of distribution in the entire country. At the same time, stress was given to the need to find possibilities for ameliorating a difficult position of one sector of educational, health and other activities in which personal incomes are very low.

At the session, stress was also laid on the significance of a timely adoption of changes in social compacts, self-management agreement and self-managing bylaws of organizations of associated labor, in order to create conditions so that, starting 1 July this year, there should be no need for intervention laws and so that the principle of distribution according to work results is consistently applied.

The Presidium in particular stressed the significance of efforts which should be made by Communists and all subjective factors in the struggle for the realization of economic policy and economic tasks this year, especially in raising work productivity, production and exports, as well as in the area of harmonizing relations between production and distribution.

FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS CHANGES TO INCOME LAW

AU021822 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[C. Kesic and A.K. Cubrilo report: "The FEC Corrects Mistakes"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Mar -- After a 2-day discussion held in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and parallel debates in the sessions held in the FEC, and by delegates in the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, the delegates today adopted amendments to the law on restricting personal incomes which will last until the end of June this year. [passage omitted]

Requests to provide the export industry with some concessions through these amendments were rejected because, the FEC representatives pointed out, other solutions for organizations in this sector regarding not only personal incomes but also a clearer stimulation of exports through the economic policy measures will be proposed in 1 month.

The day in the Federal Chamber was dynamic. After 1 month of applying the law on restructing personal incomes, the Federal Government, prompted by possible mistakes in assessing the effects of the intervention laws, strikes and dissatisfied workers, and the impossibility of applying the law in some sectors of the economy, came up with a proposal for amendments. Immediately after this, the Federal Chamber delegates suggested 25 amendments in 18 articles of the Law, and this caused considerable confusion and showed the possibility of various assumptions -- what moves will the FEC play if the delegates stick to their amendments? For instance, at the session of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, said: Unless the delegates give up their amendments, the FEC will be put in the position of having to abandon the amendments to the law -- which would be a clear sign of the Assembly's admission that it does not in fact support the stabilization program in this sector.

The continuation of the Chamber's session of 30 March was scheduled for 12 o'clock on 31 March but due to differences of opinion it started with a 4 hour delay. It started with Radivoje Tesic, president of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, saying that the amendments to the law do not strengthen the authority of those who proposed it because it is being changed only 30 days after its adoption. [passage omitted]

Referring to the statement made by Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, who said that this was an SFRY Assembly law and not an FEC law, Zarija Martinovic said that in the future he will not vote on any laws until expert opinion convinces him of their validity.

Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, reacted to Zarija Martinovic's statement and said that we must appreciate the conditions in which both the delegates of the SFRY Assembly and the members of the FEC work, and we should respect each other's efforts. Concerning the dilemma about whose law it was, one should bear in mind that Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, disassociated himself from Rikanovic's statement because the federal government was and still is the one who proposed the law. [passage omitted]

FEC HOLDS SESSIONS; ENDORSES DRAFT LAWS 2 APR

LD022306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- At today's session, the FEC endorsed stands on the SFRY Assembly objections to and proposals for a draft law on deferring repayments of annuity on credits of organizations of associated labor from the territory of Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo, out of the federation funds for crediting the faster development of economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo.

Also endorsed were the FEC stands on objections to and proposals for the draft amendments and addenda to the law on the federation funds for the crediting of the faster development of economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo.

As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC also examined problems of the market's supply with medicine and detergents. In this connection, the FEC established measures for the stabilization of the market by means of supplying it with these products. It is above all a matter of importing necessary medicine, as well as raw materials needed for their manufacturing in domestic factories. Also adopted were measures that would ensure the import of raw materials for the production of detergents.

The FED also passed a decision on issuing suitable coins to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic.

AMENDMENTS IN CREDIT POLICY ADOPTED 2 APR

AU021825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 87 p 3

[J. Kesic report: "'Sinners' -- 6 Months on Ice"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Mar -- Today's session of the SFRY assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces lasted exactly 7 minutes because this is how long it took the delegates to adopt amendments to the decision on the joint issue of money and credit policies. This was in fact, the continuation of the 27 March session; this continuation was called only because no accord on this document was previously reached.

The amended decision provides for the money supply between the beginning of the year and the end of the first 6 months to increase by 12 percent and money available for bank loans by 16 percent. In fact, the delegates of the Chamber's Committee for Credit and Monetary Policy have been crossing swords over this proposal for a long time because they were of the opinion that there will not be enough money and credits for most of the economy. The total amount of dinars available in banks [dinarski plasman] ought to be increased by 1,240 billion dinars by the end June. Considering the fact that 350 billion dinars were used in January and February, there will be only 890 billion dinars left for the next 4 months. For the sake of comparison one should mention that bank loans totaled 7,755 billion dinars last year. [passage omitted]

The discount rate (this is the basic interest rate according to which commercial banks determine all other interest rates) of the National Bank of Yugoslavia will be 81 percent from 1 April on all deposits for 6 months. Although this is still not a positive rate in real terms, it is nevertheless coming closer to the real interest rate. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS NOT TO BE NATIONALIZED

LD022220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1549 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG) -- The federal government and national bank have categorically denied rumours claiming that the foreign currency deposits of Yugoslavs and foreign citizens in Yugoslav banks will be "nationalized" and converted into dinars at the official exchange rate.

As on similar occasions up to now, Yugoslavia underscores its consistent implementation and observation of laws regulating private foreign currency deposits, and endeavors to improve terms and stimulate savings. This will continue to be the lasting orientation in thisfield, says a joint statement released by the government and national bank.

According to figures made public by the Central Bank, Yugoslavs had 4,943 billion 194 million dinars (545 dinars to one U.S. dollar) in foreign currency accounts on February 20 this year. Savings in domestic currency on the same date totalled 2,117 billion 225 million dinars.

SERB SAWP PRESIDIUM DEBATE ON CONSTITUTION CHANGES

AU021412 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 87 p 3

[D. Drazic, M. Torov report on the session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Mar — The SWAP of Serbia unanimously supports the SFRY Presidency proposal to start work on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution. After the unified political support, a debate on constitutional amendments opened in the SR of Serbia.

All participants in the debate at the session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium have pointed out the importance of the constitutional amendments, stressing that they will not touch the basic principles and founding tenets of the SFRY Constitution. [passage omitted]

According to Djordje Milutinovic, the debates held in Vojvodina expressed demands that the next stage of work — drafting amendments and organizing public debate about them — should be opened as soon as possible. As concerns the consistent realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation and the relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based, the Vojvodina SAWP will direct its activity toward finding solutions in conformity with the positions of the LCY Central Committee concerning the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation, and with the positions on current questions of realizing relations upon which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based.

Bajram Selimi, president of the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference, expressed his agreement and support for the proposal to amend the SFRY Constitution. He said that he "completely agreed with the introductory speech submitted by Branislav Ikonic, with the plans for further activity on constitutional amendments, and with the warnings that other views and other proposals are possible which go beyond those which we agreed upon in our approach to the constitutional amendments." [passage omitted]

Miodrag Trifunovic was of the opinion that there is something that is incomplete in the proposal for constitutional amendments and therefore, the SAWP of Serbia should take a political stand. Namely, in order to change some articles in the normative part of the constitution which reduce Serbia to so-called "Serbia proper," that is, virtually equalize provinces with republics, or which prejudge solutions in the constitution of the SR of Serbia, one still requires general agreement on the changes — as can be seen from the SFRY Presidency's proposal — although it has not been reached to date. I personally think that at this stage of drafting the proposal such an agreement is not necessary. [passage omitted]

POZDERAC ADDRESSES VOJVODINA POLITICAL AKTIV

AU252021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 Mar 87 p 7

[Z. Serences report: "Stronger System From Its Foundation"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 13 Mar -- Due to the imprecision of some norms or articles in the normative part of the Constitution we have become so skillful that, on the basis of the Constitution, more or less everybody has been operating in the way that suited him best and strictly according to the rule that most suited certain structures, circles, republics, and provinces, said Hamdija Pozderac, member of the SFRY Presidency, addressing the Vojvodina political aktiv on the forthcoming constitutional changes.

Enumerating reasons for changes, Pozderac said:

"We are proceeding with changes to the Constitution in order to increase the political system's ability to absorb and to promote the processes of increasingly basing production on accelerated scientific and technological developments, and because of the need for the political system to be flexible, elastic, and open to new ideas of socialist self-managing democracy." [passage omitted]

"One should be ready," stressed Pozderac, "for discussins with all those who are willing to further build on the basic achievements of our revolution." [passage omitted]

"One should create a calm and sober atmosphere and must not allow discussions that would question the postulates established by the principles of the Constitution. This is fundamental, stressed Pozderac. No change in the normative part of the Constitution must question the basic principles and basic postulates of the SFRY constitution. This should be the starting position of all those who want to participate in discussions about the maximum land holding, about the formation of a third SFRY Assembly Chamber, as well as about the seven articles of the normative part of the Constitution, on which one should conduct a calm and sober discussion and evaluate whether there is anything in them that is a burden, and that makes the constitutional psition of the SR of Serbia and the Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina difficult, or not. If such things exist, they should be removed, but if they do not, then one should accept the provisions of the Constitution as regulated in those articles, and not make statements before these problems are even discussed." [passage omitted]

KOSOVO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES CIVILIAN ARMY OPTION

LD261606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Pristina, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stressed at today's consultations on cooperation between youth and members of the Yugoslav People's Army in the province, that the young generation should show greater alertness in order to avoid being offered, in the name of alleged modern solutions, tricks in the forms of Nazi posters for Youth Day or theses on doing military service as a civilian.

Ideas on doing military service as a civilian and all the perfidious attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army are directly turned aganst the security and unity of Yugoslavia and brotherhood and unity and everything which is the most sacrosanct in our society. Introduction of some kind of a civilian army threatens our security, opens up channels for losing freedom and enslaving by the enemy, Vlasi said.

CALLS FOR ACCELERATING S&T WORK BY SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD232102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav State Presidency today called for a comprehensive and effective social action aimed at stepping up the country's technological development. The collective state leadership considers that in the current economic difficulties, it is of essential importance for the country to direct its scientific, research and technological potential primarily to major market- and export-oriented projects.

In addition to a strengthening of Yugoslav technology, plans [words indistinct] also the country's equal inclusion in international cooperation in this area -- that is, in major scientific-technological development projects. Examining the draft strategy for the country's technological development, which was on the agenda of a League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee session a month ago and is soon to be adopted in the assembly of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav State Presidency underlined that its aim is to enable the country's rational and effective social-economic development.

REPORTERS EXPELLED FROM JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION

LD022217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the proposal of the aktiv of journalists of Yugoslav papers and Vojvodina Radio and TV on Novi Sad, the Court of Honor of the Vojvodina Journalists' Federation unanimously decided at today's session to expel Sinisa Nikolic and Vlado Micunovic, POLITIKA correspondents in Novi Sad, from the Yugoslav Journalists' Federation.

Sinisa Nikolic, as a member of the Solidarity Fund initiative committee and founder of the private paper SAMOUPRAVA, and Vlado Micunovic, as a signatory of the Solidarity Fund letter, flagrantly violated the ethics and codes of the Yugoslav Journalists' Federation and the LCY policy by their activities, assessed the Court of Honor. Both of them ignored the journalists' organization, refusing all invitations to talk and explain, including the ones coming from the Court of Honor of the Vojvodina Journalists' Association. While passing these decisions, the Court of Honor took into consideration both stands and assessment of sociopolitical organizations of Nov Sad and Vojvodina on signatories of the so-called Solidarity Fund and "assistants" of SAMOUPRAVA, whose ideological stands are also contrary to the LC.

The Court of Honor also asked the Presidium of the Vojvodina Journalists' Association to inform the POLITIKA publishing house, which employs Nikolic and Micunovic, of these decisions and to recommend that it also examine their conduct and establish the responsibility of both of them.